FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE

NEW-YORK

FOR THE YEAR 1852.

The Gift of
Mr. E. B. Corwin,
of New York.

Rec. July 2,
1853.

9

From E. B. Downe
N.Y.
June 1853

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE,

NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1852.

NEW-YORK:
CHARLES SHIELDS, PRINTER,
No. 28 Platt-street.

1853.

1853 July 2
Gift of Chas B. Lowrie
of New York City

OFFICE OF

"THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE"

IN THE ROTUNDA, CITY HALL PARK.

INDEX.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

SIMEON DRAPER, *President.* ISAAC TOWNSEND, *Secretary.*

RICHARD S. WILLIAMS.....	Term expires 31st December, 1853		
ISAAC TOWNSEND.....	do.	do.	do.
WILLIAM T. PINKNEY,.....	do.	do.	1854.
PETER McLOUGHLIN.....	do.	do.	do.
JOHN J. HERRICK.....	do.	do.	1855.
PATRICK HENRY.....	do.	do.	do.
SIMEON DRAPER,.....	do.	do.	1856.
EDWARD C. WEST.....	do.	do.	do.
WASHINGTON SMITH.....	do.	do.	1857.
ANTHONY DUGRO.....	do.	do.	do.

COMMITTEES FOR 1853, ON

Alms-House.....DUGRO, PINKNEY.

Bellevue Hospital....PINKNEY, McLOUGHLIN.

City Cemetery.....WEST, SMITH, WILLIAMS.

City Prisons.....HENRY, HERRICK.

Colored Home and Colored Orphan Asylum.....HENRY, SMITH.

Conference.....SMITH, WEST, DUGRO.

Finance.....SMITH, WEST, HERRICK.

Lunatic Asylum....HERRICK, WEST.

Out-Door Poor.....TOWNSEND, SMITH.

Penitentiary; Penitentiary and Small Pox Hospitals....WILLIAMS, HENRY.

Randall's Island....TOWNSEND, SMITH.

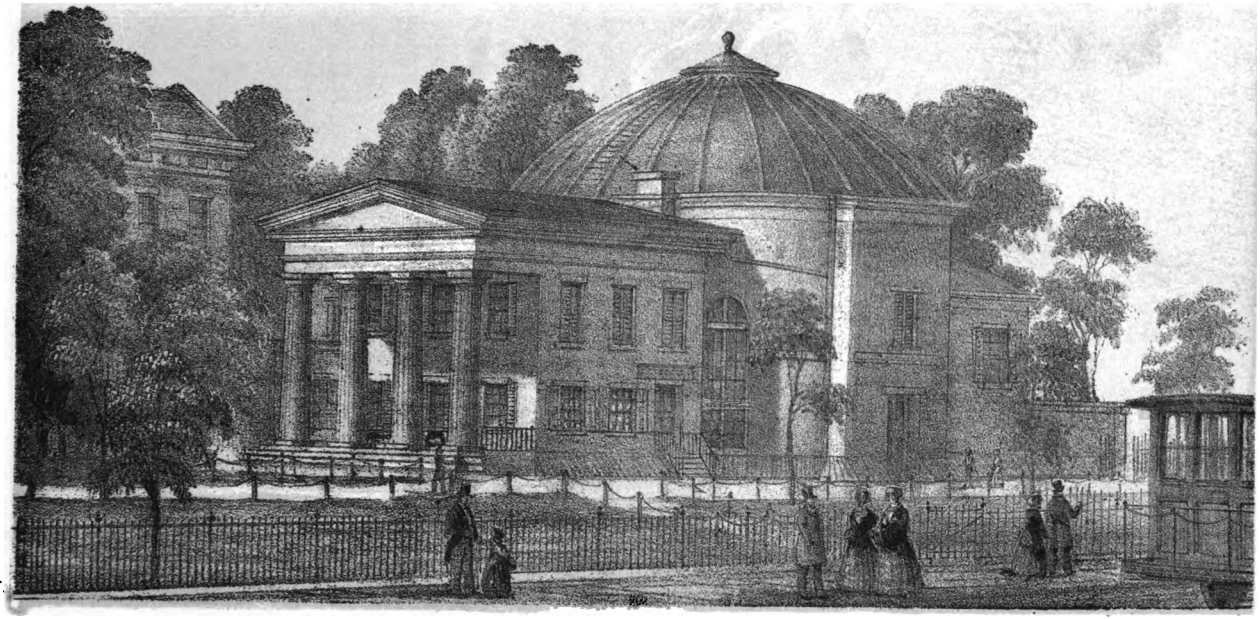
Stores.....HENRY, HERRICK, DUGRO.

Supplies.....McLOUGHLIN, PINKNEY, TOWNSEND,

Work-House.....THE PRESIDENT, WILLIAMS, McLOUGHLIN, TOWNSEND.

ERRATA.

On page 7—House Physicians, Garrett in place of Burgess.
" "—House Surgeons, omit Bryan.
" "—Assistant-Physicians, Burgess in place of Craig.
" 78—A. W. Carter should be A. W. Craven.
" 92—Rev. Lyetus Searle should be Zetus Searle.
" 162—Eldridge should be Eldredge.



ROTUNDA.
CITY HALL PARK.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1852.

The Governors of the Alms-House,—

In pursuance of the requirements of law, submit the accompanying detailed reports of the various institutions under their charge.

The nett expense of the Alms-House Department, for the year 1852, amounted to the sum of	$459,406 49
Advanced on account of building New Work-House	5,702 80
	$465,109 29

and which is derived from the following sources:

Balance in Bank Dec. 31st, 1851	$32,035 74
" due by Superintendent Out-Door Poor, Dec. 31st, 1851	168 33

Balance due by Superintendent Work-House, Dec. 31st, 1851		22 00
Warrants from Comptroller Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1852		438,000 00
Receipts from Institutions		19,010 33
		$489,236 40
Balance in Bank Dec. 31, 1852	$17,893 45	
" due by Supt. O.-D. P. do	479 06	
" due by Supt. Work-House	51 80	
Amount due from New Work-House Building to A. H. Department	5,702 80	
		24,127 11
		$465,109 29

There is due from the Commissioners of Emigration for Board of Patients, and for interments at the City Cemetery, $19,200 68, and of which $16,199 99 is for support of insane emigrants at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, and when paid will be to the credit of that Institution, reducing the expenses for the year 1852 from $41,145 28 to $24,945 29.

The total amount expended for 1852 is		$465,109 29
Less amount advanced New Work-House Building	$5,702 80	
Less amount due from Commissioners of Emigration	19,200 68	
		24,903 48
		$440,205 81

The total amount expended for 1851 was $440,506 85, a difference in favor of the year 1852 of $301 04.

WORK-HOUSE BUILDING.

Total amount expended to 31st December, 1852..	$80,702 80
Amount received from Comptroller under the act of Legislature, passed April 10th, 1850..	75,000 00
Due Alms-House Department.....	$5,702 80

The north wing of the New Work-House is now nearly ready for occupation, and will accommodate 600 male inmates.

The Centre Building, containing the Superintendent's House, Kitchen, Store-rooms, Offices, Chapel, Sculleries, &c., having been erected with the view of an additional wing upon the South, is of sufficient capacity, in all its appointments, to meet the requirement of the Department, when it shall contain 1,200 inmates.

A further appropriation will be required for the building of the South Wing, to be occupied exclusively by females, to the number of 600; and in order to secure all the objects contemplated in the erection of the Work-House, such as classification, employment, supervision, and other favorable circumstances, its immediate completion is imperatively demanded.

The North Wing, now completed, is three stories high, and is divided into 150 rooms, which open upon galleries around a common central-hall, and are capable of accommodating, comfortably, 600 persons. At the north end of this wing, a cross-arm, four stories in height, is built. This contains, in the three lower stories, six work-shops, which open

on the same hall as the rooms, and are approached by staircases leading from the galleries to the hall. The fourth story of the cross-arm, which is above the whole building, contains five rooms, to be occupied as Hospitals, and, for obvious reasons, is provided with a separate system of heating and ventilation, and connected with the general apparatus throughout the entire building. These rooms are deafened and plastered.

The favorable expressions of builders, architects and others, who have visited the building, as to the workmanship and architectural design, and every thing connected with it, is most gratifying to the Board of Governors, and they have no hesitation in inviting a most rigid examination of it, in every particular, being fully sensible of its comparing most favorably with any other building erected in this country.

Since the last Annual Report, the Common Council of this City have purchased sixty-nine acres of land on Ward's Island, and in the month of July, by a resolution, transferred the same to the Governors of the Alms-House, to be used as a City Cemetery, and is now occupied for that purpose, all interments being discontinued at Potter's Field on Randall's Island.

This object, so long desired, having been attained, a system of burial will be perfected, which, while it will manifest a decent respect for the dead, will ensure for years to come, proper interment; and by a judicious arrangement of the grounds, which are susceptible of much improvement, all those objections, which have heretofore existed in respect to the burial of strangers, paupers and others, will be

removed. A small quantity of land, adjoining the above, should be purchased in order to carry out the improvements contemplated.

By reference to the reports of the heads of the several Institutions herewith submitted, the condition of their departments, with respect to all matters under their supervision is set forth, and their suggestions will receive due consideration. A large amount has been expended in the erection of new, and repairs to old, buildings. At the Alms-House, the new piazzas of iron have been a most important improvement, not only to the appearance of the building, but to the comfort and safety of the inmates.

At Bellevue Hospital, a large expenditure is required to render it suitable for the increased accommodations demanded, and this matter has been the subject of the deliberations of the Board of Governors. Considerable improvement has already been effected, and in due time arrangements will be carried out to meet the increasing demands of the sick poor of the city.

At Blackwell's Island Hospitals, the admissions to the Penitentiary Hospitals have been greatly increased, and further accommodations for females are called for. At the Small-Pox Hospital, the additional shanties erected have afforded comforable accommodations for all the patients.

At the City Prison considerable improvement has been effected, and the substitution of iron-barred doors for those of wood, has added to the facility of ventilation and other

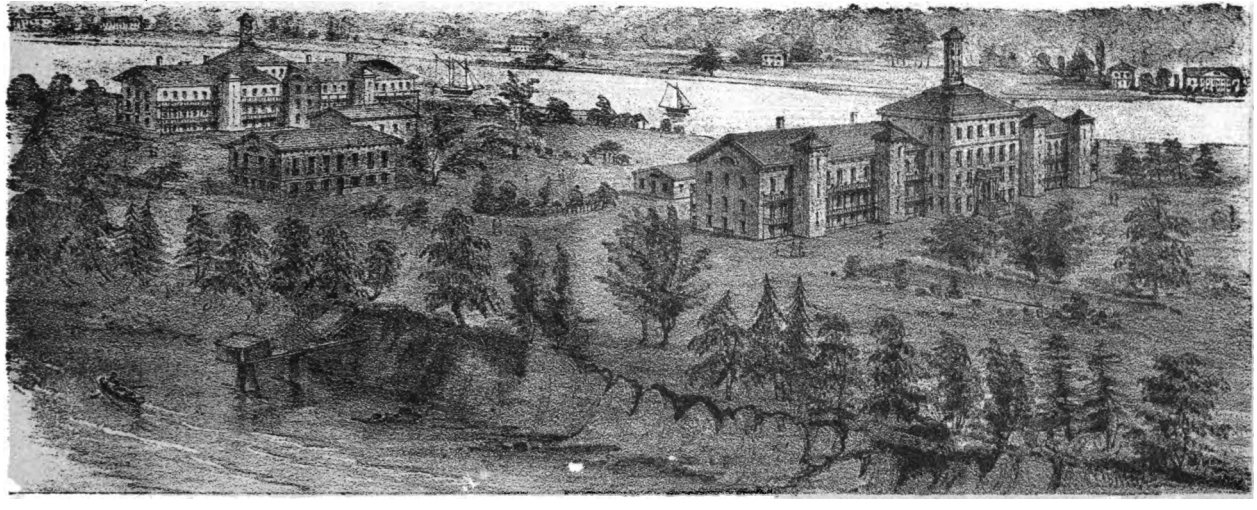
general election held on the 2d ultimo, Anthony Dugro was elected, and Washington Smith appointed, to fill the vacancies.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SIMEON DRAPER, *President.*
ISAAC TOWNSEND, *Secretary.*
RICHARD S. WILLIAMS.
JONATHAN I. CODDINGTON.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS.
PETER MCLOUGHLIN.
JOHN J. HERRICK.
PATRICK HENRY.
EDWARD C. WEST.
WILLIAM T. PINKNEY.

To the Secretary of State
of the State of New-York.

The Common Council
of the City of New-York.



ALMS HOUSE. BUILDINGS.
BLACKWELLS ISLAND.

ALMS HOUSE.

To SIMEON DRAPER, ESQ., *President, and the* BOARD OF GOVERNORS, *of the Alms House of the City of New York.*

GENTLEMEN,

The Warden of the Alms House most respectfully presents to your Honorable Board his Fourth Annual Report for the year 1852.

The whole number of persons admitted from 1st January to 31st December, 1852, inclusive, was 2,624; of which number, there were

Natives	618
From Germany	131
" England	124
" Scotland	53
" Ireland	1,654
" Other countries	44
	2,624

The following is a statement of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year, exhibiting the number of Natives and Foreigners, Male and Female, for the same period;

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS.

1852.	ADMITTED.					DISCHARGED.					DIED.				
	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.
January.....	159	112	271	49	222	51	46	97	29	68	7	4	11	4	7
February	108	101	209	59	150	89	105	194	56	138	5	3	8	5	3
March	105	100	205	53	152	229	114	343	58	285	13	8	21	15	6
April	104	90	194	58	136	257	161	418	89	329	10	11	21	9	12
May	123	93	216	38	178	175	122	297	70	227	9	6	15	4	11
June.....	116	108	224	59	165	133	113	246	49	197	7	4	11	2	9
July	121	114	235	60	175	71	78	149	34	115	14	7	21	9	12
August	111	96	207	45	162	90	95	185	43	142	12	14	26	10	16
September.....	98	98	196	48	148	83	127	210	52	158	16	3	19	8	11
October	101	83	184	44	140	62	61	123	26	97	5	6	11	3	8
November	130	95	225	44	181	63	63	126	35	91	3	3	6	1	5
December	150	108	258	61	197	68	54	122	31	91	7	4	11	3	8
	1426	1198	2624	618	2006	1371	1139	2510	572	1938	108	73	181	73	108

The general health of the inmates for the past year has been good, the deaths during the year having slightly decreased, when compared with former years. The erection of the new Piazzas has been a most important improvement, not only to the appearance of the building, but to the comfort and safety of the inmates. The Water Closets introduced for the use of the centre and female building have been found to answer every purpose: their erection, I consider a decided improvement. I have had 5,847 cubic feet of Sea Wall built on the east side, which adds much to the appearance of the institution; also, a Macadamized Road, leading from the landing to the building occupied as Chapel and Offices, together with a general preparation of the grounds for agricultural purposes.

I again respectfully call the attention of the Board to the necessity of erecting a suitable building for washing purposes. The peculiar condition and character of a portion of our inmates, make it absolutely necessary to have these accommodations connected with the institution. A great number of them, both Male and Female, are old and infirm and unable to help themselves, consequently they need to be properly attended to and kept as clean as possible. In connection with this part of my report, I may add, that we have constantly from 80 to 100 women with infants in the institution, who require facilities for washing *daily*. The absence of so important a convenience is seriously felt by the poor women, who are obliged to do their washing in the open air, while the drying of their clothes (during rainy weather) in their sleeping apartments may have a serious effect on the health of the inmates. It must be apparent to your Honorable Body the importance of keeping in proper condition the clothing of so many persons as a preservative of health and comfort.

The doing away with the present method of cooking, and substituting in lieu thereof the plain Pots, would in my opinion not only be a saving of fuel and general expenses, but would be much more convenient and desirable than the apparatus now in use, in consequence of its liability to get out of order, and the continual expense of keeping it in repair.

I would again respectfully suggest the Flagging of the Ground surrounding both Male and Female buildings, at least as far as the outer edge of the towers—an improvement which would add to the comfort of the inmates dwelling upon the lower floors, as it would be the means of keeping that part of the establishment clean and dry during wet weather, while it would greatly increase the general appearance and neatness of the establishment.

I would also earnestly call your attention to the decayed state of the centre building of the Male Department, which is in danger of falling down, and beg to refer you to Mr. Delamater's Report of survey, dated 22nd July, 1851, for further particulars concerning the same. And I would also call your earliest attention to the bad condition of the roofs of the buildings of both Male and Female departments, as well as to the copper gutters connected with the establishment, which are now quite worn out and rendered altogether useless.

I further respectfully urge the necessity of carrying out the contemplated design of a Reservoir for water—the many accidents to which the croton water pipes are subject, making it actually necessary that every precautionary means should be taken to provide for a supply of such an essential to health and cleanliness.

Before closing, I take pleasure in stating, that the officers connected with my department have discharged their respective duties, as well as co-operated with me in the improvement and advancement of the department to the utmost of their abilities, and I here respectfully thank them for the same.

Respectfully submitted,

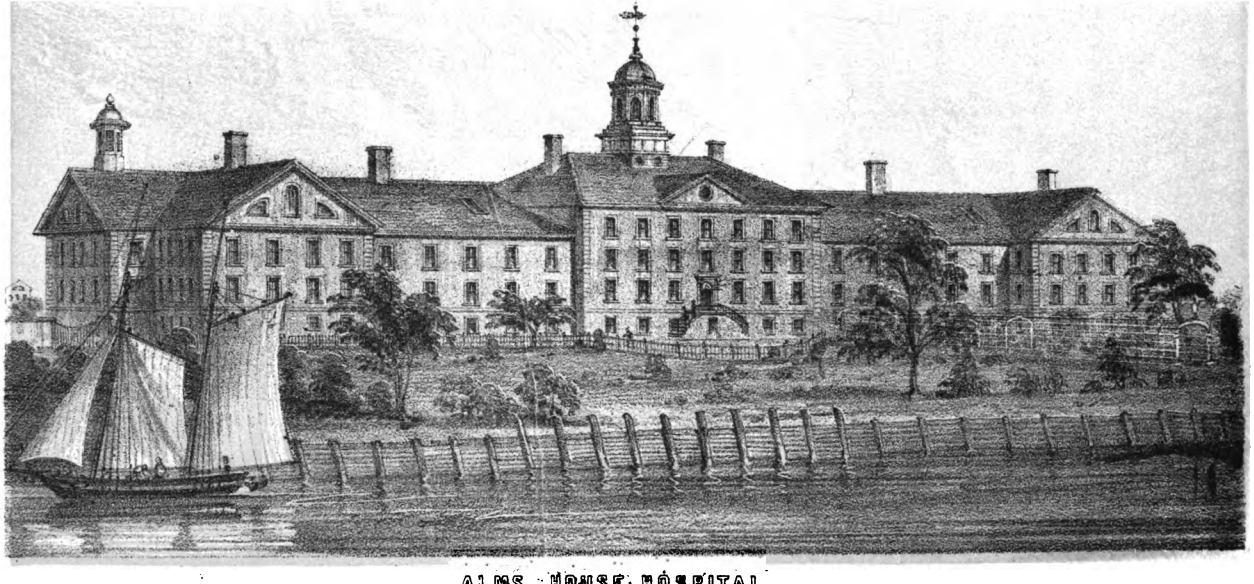
JOHN FITCH,
Warden.

The following statements show the quantity of Hay and Vegetables raised on the Alms House Grounds during the year 1852.—Also the stock at present belonging to the department.

Hay.....	5	Tons.	Onions.....	25	Bushels.
Potatoes.....	150	Bushels.	Parsley.....	75	"
Beans.....	50	"	Spinache....	40	"
Peas.....	30	"	Sprouts.....	75	"
Carrots.....	80	"	Leeks.....	75	"
Turnips.....	500	"	Tomatos....	225	"
Beets.....	100	"	Peppers.....	2	"
Radishes.....	20	"	Cabbage....	7000	Heads.
Horse do....	4	"	Celery.....	4000	"

STOCK.

Oxen.....	1 Yoke.
Swine.....	72
Horses.....	2
Mules.....	2



ALMS HOUSE HOSPITAL.
BELLEVUE

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, JANUARY 1ST, 1853.

Consulting Physicians.

J. W. Francis, M. D.,
Prest. of the Board,
Isaac Wood, M. D.

Physicians.

A. Clark, M. D.,
John T. Metcalfe, M. D.,
S. Conant Foster, M. D.,
Thos. F. Cook, M. D.,
Benj. W. McCready, M. D.,
A. B. Robeson, M. D.,

Consulting Surgeons.

Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Alex. H. Stevens, M. D.

Surgeons.

W. Parker, M. D.,
James R. Wood, M. D.,
John O. Stone, M. D.,
W. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Isaac Greene, M. D.,
Charles D. Smith, M. D.,
Secy. to the Board.

House Staff.

House Physicians—Drs. Bryan, Burford, and Burgess,
House Surgeons—Drs. Elliot, Stevens and Bryan,
Assistant Physicians—Drs. Chunn, Craig, and Thomas,
Assistant Surgeons—Drs. Donaghe, and Richardson.

Apothecary—John Frey.

The Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital beg leave to present the following as their

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1852.

By the Report for the previous year it was shown that there remained in Hospital on January 1, 1852,

Patients	609
There have since been admitted	5,020
Making total under treatment during 1852	5,629
Of these have died	633
Discharged	4,449
Remaining in Hospital	547

Appended is a tabular statement of the causes of death.

It will be seen by comparing the ratio of deaths to patients under treatment, that it is greater than that shown by the returns for the year 1851.

This fact may be explained by the prevalence of cholera during the past summer, by the bad type of fever which was met with in the early part of the year; and by the unusually large number of deaths from the incurable diseases, such as phthisis, cirrhosis, albuminuria, and epilepsy.

In the Obstetrical Department,

There have been, labors	206
Giving birth to children	210
(Four having been twin cases.)	
Still-born	16

Of the mothers there were married..... 147
" " " " single..... 59

This year's experience giving the usual large proportion of the latter class.

Of the mothers but four have died. Six of them were attacked with puerperal fever, of whom two recovered.

During the spring there occurred several cases of this disease in the Lying-in Ward. The women who were to be confined were immediately transferred to the large ward over the cook-house, and a stop thus put to the extension of the fever. This fact, so significant, when we review the experience of past years in this connection, will, we trust, have due weight with the Governors of the Alms House, in considering the application from this Board for increased accommodation for patients. For want of the facilities which would have allowed the *immediate* removal of parturient women from the main building, we have suffered much in past epidemics, of childbed fever.

The Medical Board would take this occasion to express to the Board of Governors their satisfaction with the manner in which the present Warden, Mr. Daly, has discharged those duties of his office which bring him in contact with members of this Board, and of the manner in which the improvements and wants of the institution have been attended to by him generally. It needs but a glance through the wards and grounds of Bellevue Hospital, to be struck by the favorable change which has taken place in them since the commencement of the present Warden's tenure of office.

Although much has been done in the way of improvement, there remains still much to be effected, in order that

New York shall be able to consider her Charity Hospital as entirely worthy the wealth or the high position of the Empire City. An extract from your Report to the Secretary of State, for the year 1851, expresses so exactly the sentiments of this Board, that we cannot refrain from quoting it:

"The main building, however, requires a large expenditure to render it suitable for occupation for hospital purposes, and an extensive addition to its accommodations is imperatively required to meet the increasing demands of the sick poor of the city."

The Medical Board trust that the system of improvement, so wisely begun will be thoroughly carried out, and that the end of another twelvemonth will find us in possession of those advantages which our necessities demand, and which your honorable body have already shown such laudable desire to grant.

Among the desiderata are,

1. Increased accommodation for patients during those seasons at which the overcrowded state of the regular wards obliges us to quarter the sick in the badly-ventilated, ill-arranged attics. This deficiency will be supplied by the promised additional story.

2. The Board feel the necessity of continuing to direct the attention of the Governors to the fact, that the old, decayed, wooden roof of the Hospital, to which reference has been made in so many preceding Annual Reports, still remains. With the increase of buildings in the immediate vicinity of our Institution, (many of them being manufac-

tories, in which large fires are constantly kept up,) the danger of a conflagration becomes every year greater. The awful consequences of such a catastrophe have been so many times dwelt upon, that they would not now be alluded to, were it not that no consideration can allow us to leave undone any thing that may serve to avert the unavoidable loss of human life which would ensue were the present tindery structure to take fire. It is, perhaps, known to the Governors that the most helpless of the patients—those suffering from fever, consumption, and surgical accidents—are, generally speaking, nearest the roof of the building.

It will be observed that the number of deaths from Delirium Tremens is 27. The Medical Board would urge the great and immediate necessity of having requisite provision made for the accommodation of patients suffering from this disease. It is nearly always necessary, in justice to the other inmates of the wards, as well as for the sake of the persons concerned, that cases of *mania a potu* should be removed to a quiet and solitary place, where they may be prevented from inflicting injury on themselves, and where they may be carefully watched and tended.

At present we have no alternative but to consign them to "the cells," places which are in every way unfitted for their reception; being damp, ill-ventilated, with stone walls, and not susceptible of being made comfortably warm. To this unfortunate necessity we are compelled to ascribe the loss of life in many instances, which, under proper hygienic conditions, would, in all probability, have recovered. In seasons of unusual inclemency, such as that of last winter, the influence of the cells is peculiarly manifest, in the greatly increased mortality of their inmates.

It would not be doing justice to the young gentlemen comprising the House Staff, were the Board to omit mention of the faithful and efficient services they have rendered during the past year. Of their intelligence and zeal we could not well speak too highly. The system of rigid and impartial examination of candidates for the posts of medical and surgical officers of the House, enables us to insure for ourselves assistants in every way competent to discharge the duties required of them.

It is a subject worthy of congratulation that we can present an Annual Report without the melancholy necessity of paying an obituary tribute to the memory of some member of the House Staff, who has fallen a victim to the typhus fever, which within the last six years has taken from us, in the midst of hope and usefulness, so many of our talented and ambitious young aids.

One of the House Physicians, Doctor Garrett of North Carolina, has been obliged on account of impaired health, to absent himself from the Hospital and to return home. We trust that the change to a milder climate than that of New York and the relief from his arduous hospital duties may soon effect his complete restoration to health.

The Board would beg leave to express their continued satisfaction with the manner in which the duties of the Apothecary's Department have been fulfilled by the present incumbent, Mr. John Frey. A stronger proof of the wisdom with which the board of Governors acted in placing the Department on its present footing could not be found than in the increased economy and efficiency brought about by Mr. Frey, since his appointment to the post.

For the Matron, Mrs. King, so long and so favorably

known to the Managers of Bellevue Hospital, we can do no more than reiterate the good report of former years.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D.,
Committee.

The above Report, approved by the Medical Board was ordered to be signed by the President and Secretary and transmitted to the Board of Governors.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D.,
President.

CHAS. D. SMITH, M. D.,
Secretary to the Board.

TABLE

Of Diseases of which Patients have died in Bellevue Hospital during the year 1852.

Abortion	1
Abscesses of different nature	10
Albuminuria	10
Anuerism of Aorta	3
Anœmia	1
Apoplexy	9
Arachnitis	8
Asthma	1
Asthenia	5
Bronchitis	5
Burns	1
Brain (Softening of)	5
" (Compression of)	1
Cancer of Stomach	3
" " Womb	3
" " Breast	2
" " Neck	1
" not specified	2
Caries of Vertebræ	7
Cirrhosis	21
Convulsions	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1
Cholera Morbus	1
" Asiatic	28
" Infantum	1
Congestion of Brain	2
Cyanosis	1
Delirium Tremens	19
Diarrhœa	10
Dysentery	28
Enteritis	4
Erysipelas	3
Epilepsy	8
Endocarditis	1
Emphysema	1
Fever Typhus	122
" Remittent (Chagres)	6
Fistula in Ano	1
Fatty Degeneration of Liver	2
Fracture of leg (simple)	1
" (compound)	4
Gangrene of Lung	4
" Senile	1
Gastritis	1
Heart, Valvular Disease of	13
" Fatty Degeneration of	1
Hernia	1
Hip Disease	1

Inflammation of Cellular Tissue	5
Injury of the Head	2
Jaundice	2
Kidney Chronic Inflammation of	3
" Encysted	1
Marasmus	4
Paraplegia	4
Pericarditis	6
Peritonitis	8
Phthisis	198
Phlebitis	2
Pleurisy	1
Pneumonia	25
Premature Birth	2
Purpura (Hemorrhagic)	2
Synoritis	1
Tabes Mesenterica	2
Ulcer (sloughing)	1
Unknown *	1
Uremia	1
Total	633

* Coroner's case.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

To the BOARD OF GOVERNORS *of the* ALMS HOUSE *of the City of New York.*

GENTLEMEN,

The undersigned respectfully reports that, in pursuance of a resolution of your Board, he assumed the duties of Warden of Bellevue Hospital on the 20th of January, 1852.

The number of patients in the Hospital on the 1st January, 1852, was		609
The number of admissions (including 206 births) during that year was		5,020
Number treated during the year		5,629
Number discharged	4,449	
Deaths	633	5,082
Present number in Hospital		547

The annexed table shows the monthly admissions, discharges, deaths, and nativities of patients during the year 1852.

The total expenses of the year have been $45,589 95, from which is to be taken the sum of $1,905 64, contracted in 1851 for engine and machinery in Wash House, and also the further sum of $7,136 16 for repairs and materials not included in the usual House supplies; leaving the actual amount expended in 1852 at $36,548 15, including $6,973 63 for salaries.

At the commencement of the year, the new Steam Wash House was put in operation, and an engineer employed for the purpose, at a salary of $480 per annum. The only objection to the washing machine seems to be its tendency to wear the clothes at a much faster rate than the usual mode, thereby increasing the expenditure. Allow me respectfully to recommend that a mangling machine be provided, to complete its arrangement.

The great want of room for the accommodation of patients, which was experienced last winter, induced me at that time to apply to your Board for permission to convert the Cold Decoction Shop and Wash House into a ward for patients, which you kindly agreed to, and, although involving some expense, yet it has been the cause of more extended room and comfort to the patients.

The road along the water's edge has been raised about two feet above its former level, so that the tides no longer cover it, and the Common Council have *close-piled* it nearly its whole length, making it a safe and convenient landing.

The rough and cheerless paving stones which covered the grounds in front and rear of the Hospital, have been removed and replaced by handsome grass and shrub beds,

intersected by flagged walks and gravelled roads, which impart an air of comfort and neatness to the premises.

The old cisterns have been filled up, and the hydrants removed from the inner to the outer yards, which is a much better arrangement. Three street-washers, with suitable hose, were added to the other improvements of the place, affording the means of washing and cleansing, which were much needed. Some two thousand feet of drains were constructed, for the purpose of carrying away to the river all surface water and sediment, as well as that falling from the house-top through the leaders. The roof of the building, which was in a very leaky condition, has been much improved by the repairs which you authorized upon it. Eleven arches have been made in the inner walls between wards not well lighted and ventilated, and the walls replastered in a handsome and workman-like manner, which materially adds to the health and cheerfulness of the House. It was found necessary, in order to arrest the progress of decay, which was manifest throughout the whole of the buildings, to make new cellar doors and windows, as the old ones were not a fit protection to property against the elements or evil-disposed persons.

During the year, new floors of yellow pine have been laid in twelve of the wards in the male wing of the building, and also in four halls; and floors are wanted in as many more, but the crowded state of the wards at this season will not admit of their being laid this winter, except to finish what has already been commenced. The hearths in nearly all of the wards have been relaid with flag and brick, and neatly painted, and the whole interior of the Hospital, from cellar to cupola, has been repainted.

Within the last year, an arrangement has been made

whereby all Roman Catholics dying in the charitable institutions in charge of the Board of Governors, are allowed to be buried in Calvary Cemetery, which duty devolves on the Warden of Bellevue Hospital to perform.

Annexed will be found a schedule of articles made up by the female patients under the charge of the Matron, Mrs. King, during a part of the past year, for the use of the inmates; also, an inventory of goods remaining in store at the close of the year, as well as tools and implements of various kinds, used in and about the Institution. You will also find attached the Report of the Apothecary, Mr. Frey, with an inventory of the drugs, medicines, &c., in his department.

In October last, Mr. Harrison, the late clerk, resigned his office, the duties of which have been, since that time, efficiently performed by Mr. Frey.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Board of Governors to the great danger that exists of this building being burnt, in case of fires occurring in its vicinity, in consequence of the inflammable nature of its roof, and the awful consequences which might ensue to the unfortunate inmates, who might be unable to save themselves.

I would also call to your attention the great necessity of raising a story on the present building, as it is no longer capable of meeting the increased demands of the unfortunate sick, for whose relief it was charitably instituted. The fences, also, surrounding the building are becoming so dilapidated, that they cannot be said any longer to afford protection to the place, and the public property must necessarily suffer from their inefficiency.

I trust your Board will see the necessity of effecting such improvements as I have taken the liberty of suggesting.

Respectfully submitted,

TIMOTHY DALY,

Warden.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL,
January 1, 1853.

TABLE

Of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1852.

	ADMISSIONS.							DISCHARGES.							DEATHS.						
MONTH.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Natives.	Foreigns.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Natives.	Foreigns.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Natives.	Foreigns.
January..	306	191	6	6	509	94	415	212	135	6	7	360	63	297	41	18	3	1	63	14	49
February.	220	153	8	7	388	58	330	184	128	7	6	325	57	268	37	18	2	..	57	5	52
March ...	241	149	5	10	405	78	327	226	179	8	7	420	76	344	40	23	..	..	63	11	52
April	210	128	6	13	357	71	286	177	113	6	5	301	41	260	25	9	..	1	35	5	30
May	279	221	5	13	518	77	441	291	189	6	15	501	73	428	43	18	1	3	65	14	51
June.....	192	145	9	13	359	72	287	170	167	8	11	356	62	294	27	20	..	..	47	12	35
July	257	179	12	11	459	82	377	240	168	7	10	425	76	349	33	20	1	..	54	5	49
August ..	208	156	7	15	386	69	317	216	122	6	18	362	61	301	19	26	..	2	47	11	36
September	228	175	9	11	423	80	343	189	146	7	13	355	64	291	35	26	..	..	61	9	52
October ..	229	157	14	3	403	66	337	211	151	11	10	383	59	324	24	27	1	..	52	9	43
November	203	131	4	13	351	74	277	132	97	3	7	239	35	204	22	16	..	..	38	9	29
December	294	150	10	8	462	85	377	247	150	14	11	422	96	326	33	18	..	..	51	9	42
Total....	2867	1935	95	123	5020	906	4114	2495	1745	89	120	4449	763	3686	379	239	8	7	633	113	520

TABLE OF NATIVITIES.

United States	983
Ireland	3,482
England	194
Scotland	69
Germany	210
France	19
Canada	36
Other countries	28
At sea	4

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL,
Jan. 1st, 1853.

The Apothecary respectfully begs leave to lay before the Board of Governors a statement of the amount of Drugs, Medicines, &c. in his Department, remaining on the 1st inst., and also a comparative statement of the expenses incurred during this and the preceding year, and he trusts that they will believe he has endeavored, to the best of his ability, faithfully and economically, to discharge the duties entrusted to him.

Respectfully submitted.

J. FREY,
Apothecary.

Comparison of Expenses of the APOTHECARY OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL *for* 1851 *and* 1852.

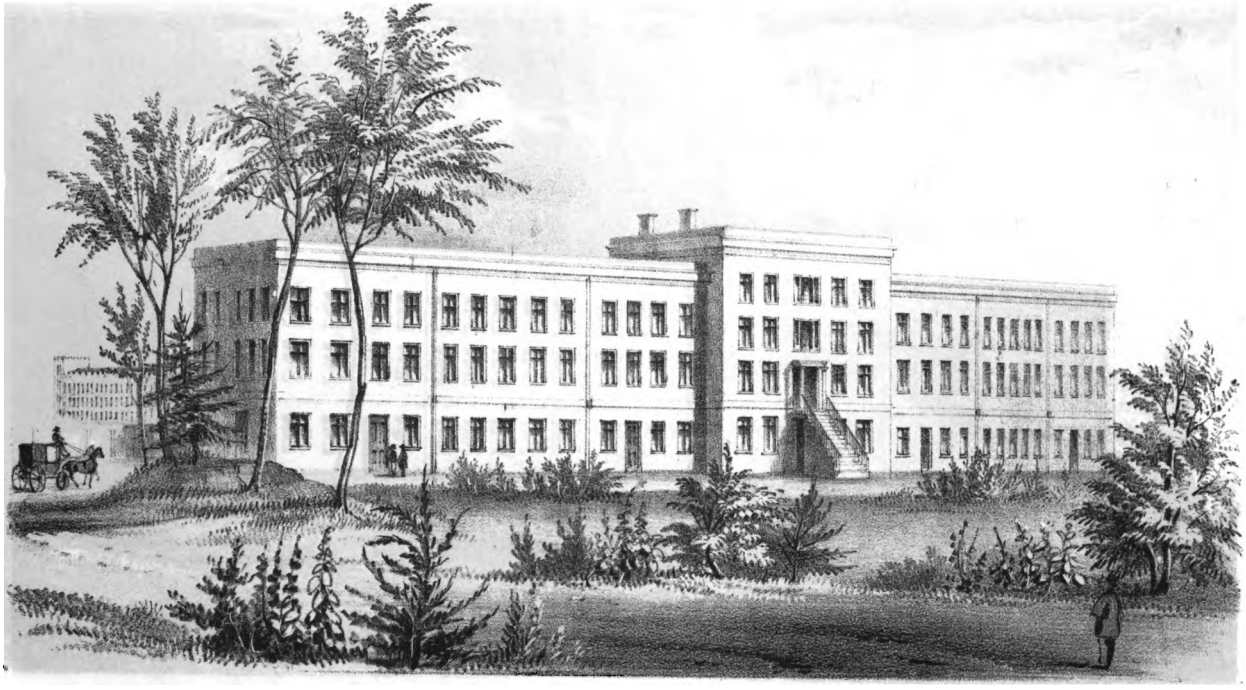
Number of Patients treated in 1851, 5,913.

Expenses incurred for Medicines, &c.	$4,750 18
Stock on hand, as per Inventory, Jan. 1st, 1852	1,980 00

Number of Patients treated in 1852, 5,629.

Expenses incurred for Medicines, &c.	$3,860 00
Stock on hand, as per Inventory, Jan. 1st, 1853	2,195 00

J. FREY,
Apothecary.



PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL, B.I.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND HOSPITALS,
Dec. 31st, 1852.

To the GOVERNORS *of the Alms House.*

SIRS,

The following Report of the Medical Department of Blackwell's Island is respectfully submitted. There were in the PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL,

	W.M.	W. F.	C. M.	C. F.	Total.	N.	F.
Remaining Jan. 1, 1852.	102	150	8	7	267	103	164
Admitted during year..	990	1626	56	95	2767	1012	1755
Treated	1092	1776	64	102	3034	1115	1919
Died	51	54	3	3	111	26	85
Discharged	947	1561	54	89	2651	1010	1641
Remaining Dec.31,1852	94	161	7	10	272	79	193

The number of admissions has been 500 greater than it was last year. Frequently there have been as many as fifty patients in the house more than we have had accommodations for. This condition of things still continues, and is each month becoming more aggravated.

A wing to the Female Department is strongly called for.

This Hospital should not be regarded as a charity, but rather as an asylum instituted and maintained by the city for its own protection against the spread of a most fearful and destructive contagion. Every accommodation for enabling this Hospital to fulfil this mission, should be afforded, and every facility for inducing women affected with this disease to seek a cure in it, should be offered. Small Pox, Yellow Fever, and Cholera, against which expensive quarantines are established, injure the public health and public happiness but little, when compared with the injuries which Syphilis inflicts.

The total number of deaths has been one hundred and eleven, one-twelfth of which were caused by the Asiatic Cholera; yet the rate of mortality has been but 8·6 per cent.—being less than that of last year.

Every case that has entered this Hospital since the 1st of January last, has been carefully recorded in a system of books provided for the purpose. The manner in which this duty has come to be performed by my assistants, is highly satisfactory. These records, kept with an especial regard to the two specialities of Syphilis and Uterine disease, are already of great value.

Appended to this report will be found the usual tables.

In the SMALL POX HOSPITAL there were

	W.M.	W. F.	C. M.	C. F.	Total.	N.	F.
Remaining Jan. 1, 1852.	7	3	..	..	10	4	6
Admitted during year..	84	46	11	8	149	79	70
Treated	91	49	11	8	159	83	76
Died	17	6	1	1	25	16	9
Discharged	66	40	9	7	122	58	64
Remaining	8	3	1	..	12	9	3

Of these 13 had the Varioloid, 67 the Distinct, and 56 the Confluent form of the disease. Forty-eight had never been vaccinated—eleven of those who had been vaccinated died.

Of Confluent Small Pox	15	Died.
" " " with purpura...	1	"
" Double Pneumonia and Small Pox..	1	"
" Exhaustion.....	1	"
" Empyema.....	2	"
" Marasmus.....	1	"
" Pericarditis.....	2	"
" Typhus Fever.....	1	"
" Dysentery and Small Pox.....	1	"

The two shanties that were put up last winter in addition to those we already had, have afforded ample and comfortable accommodations for all the patients.

A very considerable improvement has been made in the diet of this Hospital, and altogether its wants are well supplied.

Alms House.

The Tables appended will show the variety and number of diseases that have been treated in this house, also the diseases of those who have died. The total number of deaths has been 181. Last year it was 203.

Between the	ages of	90	and	100.....	1	Died
"	"	80	"	90.....	2	"
"	"	70	"	80.....	14	"
"	"	60	"	70.....	20	"
"	"	50	"	60.....	39	"
"	"	40	"	50.....	21	"
"	"	30	"	40.....	20	"
"	"	20	"	30.....	13	"
"	"	10	"	20.....	2	"
"	"	2	"	10.....	4	"
"	"	1	"	2.....	15	"
Under	"	1	"	.....	2	"

I have been authorized by your Board to appoint a second Assistant Physician for the service of the Alms House. This appointment is to last for the months of December, January, February and March. It was called for by the increase in the number of the inmates of the institution, and by the increase in the frequency and gravity of the diseases that occur during these months.

The amount paid for Drugs aud Medicines used on the Island, at the Penitentiary, and Small Pox Hospital, at the Alms House and the Lunatic Asylum, has been $2,411 53.

Drs. F. N. Otis, A. L. Loomis, Clinton Warren, W. M. Chamberlain, S. Loving and J. M. Barstow, constitute the present corps of Assistant Physicians attached to this department. No changes have occurred among the other officers. By each of them I have been cordially aided, and your Board faithfully served.

I take this occasion to express my thanks to the Board of Governors, and particularly to the Committee on the Hospital, for the facilities they have afforded me for the efficient and comfortable performance of my duties.

I am Sirs,

Most respectfully

Your obedient servant.

WM. KELLY,
Resident Physician.

TABLE

Of Diseases of those discharged from the Penitentiary Hospital during the year 1852.

Abscess	20
" Axillary	4
" Labial	16
" Mammary	4
" of Shoulder	2
" " Thigh	2
" " Kidneys and Bladder	1
Abortion	4
Acne	8
Amenorrhœa	52
Anasarca	2
Balanitis	69
Bright disease	10
Bronchitis	69
" Acute	11
" Chronic	5
Bubo Sympathetic	2
Cachixia Syphilitic	38
Cataract Double	1
Cephalalgia	7
Chlorosis	4
Cholera Asiatic	20
Charoiditis Chronic	1
Concussio Cerebri	3
Condylomata	11
Colic	12
Conjunctiivtis	31
Constipatio	8
Convulsions	1
Cystitis	2
Cynanche Tonsillaris	8
Debauch	405
Delirium Tremens	244
Diarrhœa	93
Dislocation of Shoulder	1
Dysentery	57
Ebrietas	33
Etchyma	3
Eczema	6
Empyema	5
Encephalitis	1
Enteritis	4
Epilepsia	18
Epistaxis	2
Erethyma	1
Erysipelas	23
" Phlegmonous	4
Exhaustion	23
Febris Chagres	4
" Gastric	1
" Intermittent	36
" Puerperal	3
" Remittent	21
" Typhus	28
Fissure in Ano	13

Fistula in Ano	9
" Lachrymal	5
" Recto Vaginal	10
" Vesico "	3
Fracture of Cranium	1
" " " Femur	1
" " " Fibula	3
" " " Inf. Maxillary	1
" " " Radius and Ulna	2
Fungus of Testicle	1
Furunculus	7
Gastritis	12
" Chronic	1
Gleet	8
Gonorrhœa	26
Granular lids	17
" vagina	14
Hæmaturia	1
Hemorrhoids	11
Hemiplegia	1
Hœmorrhagia	1
Hœmoptysis	4
Hepatitis	8
Hernia	5
Heart, Mitral disease of	5
Hypertrophy of Tonsils	14
" Heart	8
Hydro-thorax	3
Hypospadias	4
Hysteria	23
Icterus	8
Improper subjects	75
Infn. of Bursa Mucosa	5
" " Cervix uteri	13
" " Cervical tissues	1
" " Lach. Lac	4
" " Mammæ	10
Impetigo	1
Incontinence of Urine	22
Injuria	56
Insanity	4
Iritis	6
" Syphilitic	25
Lactation	2
Laryngitis	14
Leucorrhœa	52
Lichen	5
Liver, Hypertrophy of	8
Lupus Syphilitic	2
Mania	2
Marasmus	1
Meningitis	1
" Spinal	1
Menorrhagia	8
Mentagra	4
Metritis	6
" Chronic	42
Necrosis	7
" of Femur	2
Nephritis Chronic	1
Orchitis	26
Ottorrhœa	7
Ovaritis	22
Paralysis	6
Paronychia	23

Parotitis	8
Parturition	28
Piriostitis	9
Peritonitis	3
Phthisis Abdominalis	11
" Pulmonalis	58
Phymosis	39
Pleuritis	25
Pleurodinia	16
Pneumonia	30
" double	2
" pleuro	2
Porrigo	4
Prolapsus uteri	6
Ramula	1
Rheumatism	43
" Chronic	16
" Acute	8
Rubeola	1
Rupia	13
Sarcocele	4
Scorbutus	8
Scabies	6
Sciatica	3
Sclerotitis	3
Scrofula	14
Spine, Potts. dis. of	3
Stricture of urethra	12
Subluxations	6
Syncope	1
Synovitis acute	8
" chronic	9
Syphilis Neonatorum	6
" Primary	571
" Secondary	162
" Tertiary	42
Torticollis	2
Tracheitis	2
Tubercles Mucous	25
Tumor ovarian	2
Ulcer	60
" of Bladder	2
" " Cervical glands	12
" " Cornea	6
" " Fauces	6
" " Gall bladder	1
" " Os uteri	61
" " Rectum	4
" " Stomach	1
Urethritis	5
Ustio	5
Vaginitis	6
Varicocele	2
Varioloid	1
Vulnus	12

TABLE

Of Diseases of those who died at the Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, during 1852.

Abscess post-Laryngial	1
" of Kidney and Bladder...	1
Apoplexy.....	1
Asthma.....	1
Bright disease.....	1
Bronchitis, acute.....	1
Cholera, Asiatic.....	9
Cirrhosis of Liver....	3
Convulsions.....	1
Croup	1
Delirium Tremens....	6
" " and Pneumonia	2
" Tremens and Epilepsy..	2
Diarrhœa.....	3
Dysentery	5
" Chronic	2
" and Pneumonia	2
" and Syph. cachixia.....	1
Empyema	3
Epilepsy and Debauch	2
Erysipelas, Phlegmonous	2
Exhaustion.....	4
Fever, Chagres	1
" Typhoid	2
Fever, Typhoid and Syphilis.....	1
" Typhus.....	5
" " with Extravasation of Blood	1
" Typhus and Pulmonary Abscess..	1
" Typhus and Jaundice.....	1
Gangrene Neck.....	1
Gastritis	1
" after Del. Tremens.....	1
	1
Heart, valvular disease of.....	1
" Hypertrophy of.	1
Hydro-thorax.....	1
Icterus.....	2
" and Pericarditis	1
Narcosis	1
Pericarditis	1
Peritonitis.....	1
" Chronic	2
" from perforation of intestines.	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis..	15
" " and Abdominalis..	1
Pneumonia, double...	1

Pneumonia from injury	5
" intercurrent.	1
Ramollissement cerebri	1
Spinal Meningitis	1
Syphilitic cachixia....	1
Tuberculosis and Syph.	1
Ulceration of Bladder	1
" " os-cervix uteri.	1
" Gall Bladder	1

TABLE

Of Diseases of those remaining in Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 31st of December, 1852.

Abscess, alreolar	1
" Axillary	1
" Labial	4
" Pedal	1
" ant. cervical lymphatics	1
" Lumbar	1
" Palmar	1
Acne (syphilitica)	3
Amaurosis	1
Apoplexia	1
Asthma	1
Balanitis	1
Bronchitis (acute)	9
" (chronic)	8
Bubo	
Caries (Tibial)	1
" (ossium nasi)	1
Cephalagia	3
Conjunctivitis	1
Corneitis	1
" (syphilitica)	1
Debilitas	1
Delirium Tremens	20
Diarrhœa	2
Dysentery	6
Ecthyma (syphilitica)	3
Ebrietas	18
Elephantiasis	1
Ectropion	1
Epilepsia	2
Erysipelas	5
Febris (Ephemeralais)	1
" (Typhoid)	2
" (Typhus)	1
" (Intermittent)	4
Fistula (Lachrymalis)	1
" (in ano)	2
" (Recto Vaginal)	3
" (vesico Vaginal)	1
" (Urethral)	1
Fracture (Tibia and Fibula	1
Furunculus	2
Gonorrhœa	20
Granular lids and Vascular Cornea	1
Hemeplegia	1
Hepatitis (chronic)	1
" (acute)	1
" (with Hypertrophy)	2
Hydrocele	1
Impetigo	1
Injuria (manus)	2
" (crurum)	1
" (tarsi)	1
Iritis (syphilitica)	9

Leucorrhœa	16
Meningitis (chronic)	2
Metritis (chronic)	6
Œdema (Glottidis)	1
" (of Legs)	2
Opthalmia (purulenta)	3
" (Traumatica)	1
Orchitis	2
Ovarian Dropsy	1
Ovaritis	5
Paronychia	2
Parotitis	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	13
Parturitio	7
Peritonitis (metro)	1
Pneumonia	4
Pleuritis	2
Pregnancy	3
Porrigo (syphilitica)	2
Pericarditis	1
Purpura (Hemorrhagica)	1
Rheumatism (acute)	2
" (chronic)	7

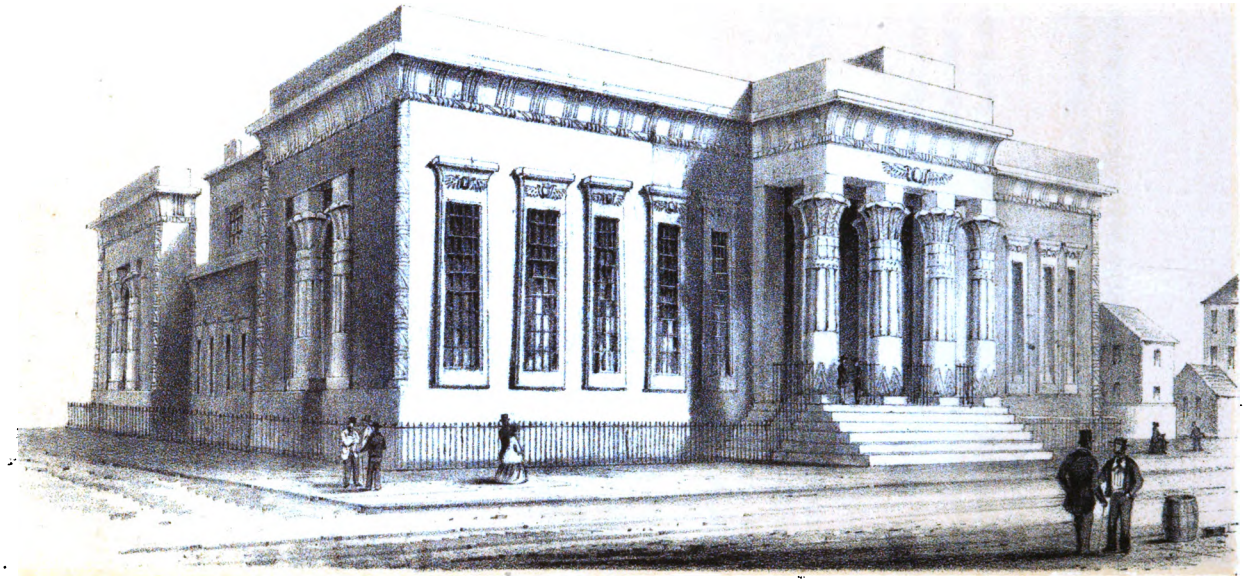
Rupia (syphilitica)	7
Spermatorrhœa	2
Stricture Urethra	4
Synovitis	2
Scabies	3
Scorbutus	1
Syphilis (Prim.)	119
" (Sec.)	61
" (Tert.)	19
Ulcers (of Legs)	16
" (of Perineum)	1
Ulceratio (ovis uteri)	13
" ovis uteri et vagina	1
Uterus (Chronic Inf.)	
" " " of Cervix	10
" (anterversion of)	1
" (procidentia of)	1
Ustio	3
Vaginitis	1
Vegetations (syphilitic)	3
Varicose Veins	1

TABLE

Of Diseases of those who died at the Alms House, Blackwell's Island, during the year 1852.

Albumenuria	1
Aneurism	1
Apoplexy	1
Ascites	1
Asthma	2
Bronchitis	2
" capillary	1
" and pneumonia	1
" " parotitis	1
Cholera, Asiatic	2
" Infantum	10
" Morbus	1
Convulsions	5
Croup, Membranous	1
Cynanche Parotidea and Bronchitis	1
" and Trachealis	3
Debility and Ascites	1
Delirium Tremens	2
Diarrhœa	3
" Chronic	7
Dysentery	2
Emphysema Pulmonum	1
Encephalitis	1
Epilepsy	4
" and Debility	1
" " Phthisis	1
Erysipelas	2
Exhaustion	2
Fever, Typhus	15
" " and Meningitis	1
" Typhoid	1
Gangrene of Lungs	2
Gastritis	1
Hydrocephalus	4
" and Measles	1
Hypochondriasis	1
Hepatitis	1
Hemorrhage Pulmonary	1
Icterus	2
Lues Venerea	1
Marasmus	6
" and Rubeola	2
" " Erysipelas	1
Measles	1
Meningitis	1
Paralysis	11
" and Typhus Fever	1
Peritonitis	1
Phthisis Abdominalis	2
" Pulmonalis	29
Pneumonia	5
" Pleura	1
Ramolissement cerebri	1

Rubeola and Hydrocephalus	1	Senectus	16
" Bronchitis	4	Tabes mesenteria	1
" Pneumonia	2	Valvular disease	8



CITY PRISON.

OFFICE OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE CITY PRISON,
(Halls of Justice,)
New York, Jan. 1, 1858.

To the GOVERNORS *of the Alms House Department.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have again the pleasure to comply with the request of your honorable body to lay before it the Annual Report of the sanitary condition of the Prisons under my charge.

The continued healthfulness of the City Prison during the past year is, when its location and the character and condition of its inmates are considered, not a little remarkable.

A few cases of Cholera were, during the summer, brought in from without, but, happily, communicated no infection. No other case of infectious disease has originated there, and the general health of the inmates of the prison is, and has been, in the most satisfactory state.

The substitution of *iron-barred* for wooden doors to the greater number of cells effected during the past year, has added vastly to the facility of ventilation, the comfort of prisoners, and convenience of officers.

In reference to the Second and Third District Prisons, I have only to repeat my satisfaction with the cleanliness they

exhibit, and the care and attention paid by the officers to the sick and insane received into them during the period which intervenes previous to their transmission to the main Prison, for treatment and disposition.

The NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS to the Prisons has this year exceeded that of the last. The number of sick has been proportionately increased, and my professional duties have occupied the greater portion of my time.

The total number of *commitments* to the three Prisons (male, female, and children) was, during the year 1852, *twenty-five thousand, three hundred and sixty-five.*

The following Tabular Statement exhibits the NUMBER of DEATHS in the City Prison during the past year, together with the DISEASES from which they occurred:

Apoplexy	8
Convulsions	3
Congestion of the Brain	3
Cholera	4
Dropsy	1
Delirium Tremens	5
Debility, intemperance, old age, exposure, &c.	10
Unknown	1
	30

Most of the above cases were brought from the street, in a dying state, and many were the subjects of a Coroner's Inquest.

There has been one execution, two full, and several premature births, in the Prison, during the past year.

In my last report, I stated that the City Prison had become the great central *depot* for the reception of *Pauper Lunatics*, real or presumed, supplied mainly from among recent emigrants, (who are chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration,) from various parts of the city, counties of this State and States adjoining.

The total number of *such lunatics* who have been presented for my examination, and that of my professional associate, during the past year, is SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE.

Of these, only *two hundred and ninety-two* were deemed fit subjects for the restraint of a Lunatic Asylum; of which were sent

To Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale	7
" " " " Blackwell's Island	285

The remainder was disposed of as follows:

To Alms House and Bellevue Hospital	38
" Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island	38
" Ward's Island	36
" home and friends elsewhere, not being residents of this county	25
Discharged cured from the City Prison	236
Total	665

Great care has been taken to distinguish cases of *temporary Delirium from Intemperance*, from the graver and more permanent forms of *Insanity* proper: hence the great number of cases "discharged cured from the Prison."

In no instance has a patient been sent to a Lunatic Asylum, unless their violence, propensity, or condition in other respects, precluded their admission in any other receptacle for the objects of your care.

The courteous relations I have ever held towards the various officers of the Prisons, from its judicious Warden, Mr. Edmonds, to the most subordinate officer, are, I am pleased to say, most happily maintained. They manifest every attention, and afford to me, cheerfully their assistance on all occasions, in my performance of the duties relating to the Medical Department of the Institution.

To yourselves, gentlemen, I again beg leave to offer my sincere thanks for your continued kindness and confidence, which I shall never cease to endeavor to deserve; and for the promptitude with which my requisitions have been responded to: requisitions which I am determined shall ever be dictated from necessity alone, and in a spirit of the utmost moderation and economy.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

JNO. C. COVEL,

Phys. to City Prison.

CITY PRISON.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 1ST, 1852.

To the GOVERNORS *of the* ALMS HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN:

In obedience to the annual requirement of your honorable body, the Warden of the City Prison presents his report for the year 1852. The annexed Tables, (compiled from the records of this department) fully detail the transactions of the year, and embrace a variety of information, useful to the Philanthropist, as furnishing the truest data upon which to predicate theories of melioration and reform. Deeming such a statement of self-explaining statistical facts, the most complete and reliable account that can be rendered, he refrains from further comment, observing merely, that the aggregate number of commitments to the prison, indicates no ebb in the tide of crime, but an advance far greater than the increase of population will account for.

But in regard to the present condition of the institution under his charge: the inadequacy of the prison building to meet the demands upon its space, and its radical unfitness for the purposes to which it is applied, duty impels him to be more explicit.

During the past year, in an important portion of the male department, the outer doors of the cells have been replaced by iron gratings, conducing materially to the ventilation of the premises, and consequently to the health and comfort of the prisoners.

But the great evil of this establishment, the want of room for a proper classification of prisoners, remains unremedied. It is true that this subject has been the chief burden of communications from this department for several years past: but while the experience of every year continues to demonstrate, more and more forcibly, the necessity of reform in this particular, it would be a dereliction of duty not to present it to your consideration as the first and paramount want of the establishment. A startling example of the effects of promiscuous intercourse between youthful delinquents and old offenders, is furnished in the brief career of one of the unfortunate beings, now within these walls, waiting (the fiat of the law) an ignominious death. Some five or six years since, when but, comparatively, a mere boy, he was committed to this prison for a trifling misdemeanor, and then, for the first time, introduced into the society of thieves and vagabonds. His course has been a rapid one: and now, standing on the brink of a felon's grave, he says, in words of bitter truth, "Only for the acquaintances I made here, I never should have come to this." It is an extreme case, indeed, and one that would not be referred to now, but that unnumbered thousands, have been dragged down by such involuntary associations, to the deepest depths of infamy, whom a proper regard for in their tender years, might have restored to usefulness and honor.

The melancholy fact that six human beings are now here, sentenced to undergo the last penalty of the law, suggests

the propriety of providing for such sad occasions, a place removed from the din and turmoil of the common hall, where their feelings are often outraged by idle curiosity and rude impertinence, and where the words of admonition and consolation addressed to them by attending friends of humanity, must come to their ears, mingled with the ribaldry and blasphemy of the wretched creatures who surround them. Common humanity seems to demand that the last days of the condemned should pass in quietude and peace, secluded from the bustle of the busy world, in which they are never more to join, that they may put off the assumed hardihood and reckless mien with which they meet the gaze of strangers, and devote their allotted time to the proper consideration of the unfortunate position that their own improper behavior has reduced them to.

Respectfully submitted.

W. EDMONDS,
Warden.

TABLE A.

First District Prison.	White Males.	White Females.	Black Males.	Black Females.	Total.
Number in prison Jan. 1st	132	49	11	8	200
Received during the year	11,362	6548	544	410	18,864
	11,494	6597	555	418	19,064
Discharged	9273	4645	387	286	14,591
Eloped	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Deceased	24	5	.....	.....	29
Sent to Blackwell's Island	1867	1873	125	121	3986
" State Prison	176	14	28	6	224
" State Lunatic Asyl.	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Executed	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Pardoned	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Remaining	149	59	15	5	228
	11,494	6597	555	418	19,064
In addition to the number received at the 1st District Prison, viz.:	11,362	6548	544	410	18,864
There were also discharged from the					
Second District Prison	2482	1096	48	36	3662
Third District Prison	2044	678	67	50	2839
Total number of commitments	15,888	8322	659	496	25,365

TABLE B.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number received who were natives...	3836	1765	5601
" " " foreigners	12,711	7053	19,764
	16,547	8818	25,365
" " who were married..	6842	3924	10,766
" " " single...	9228	4171	13,399
" " " widowed	337	625	962
" " whose social relations were unknown.....	140	98	238
	16,547	8818	25,365
" " who were of temperate habits....	1845	629	2474
" " who were of intemperate habits	14,702	8189	22,891
	16,547	8818	25,365
" " who could not read	4985	3029	8014
" " " could read only	1761	3481	5242
" " " could read and write	7428	2010	9438
" " " were well educated..	2226	211	2437
" " " were classically educated	39	.....	39
" " whose education was unknown.	108	87	195
	16,547	8818	25,365

Those designated as "unknown" were insane, unable to speak English, or refused to answer.

TABLE D.

OFFENCES.	SECOND DISTRICT PRISON.			THIRD DISTRICT PRISON.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment	41	....	41	27	....	27
Arson	....	....	....	3	....	3
Assault and battery	309	25	334	254	58	312
Attempt to commit arson	....	....	....	....	1	1
" " larceny	....	....	....	7	....	7
" kill	7	....	7	9	....	9
Bastardy	26	....	26	15	....	15
Burglary	36	1	37	23	....	23
Carrying slung shot	....	....	....	2	....	2
Conspiracy	....	....	....	1	....	1
Disobedient apprentices	....	....	....	17	....	17
Disorderly conduct	793	113	906	520	85	605
Embezzlement	6	....	6	....	....	....
Escaped convict	1	....	1	1	....	1
Felony	16	3	19	....	....	....
Forgery	13	....	13	19	6	25
Grand larceny	85	13	98	30	11	41
Intoxication	276	142	418	843	385	1228
Illegal voting	....	....	....	1	....	1
Indecent exposure of person	11	1	12	3	....	3
Insanity	16	5	21	1	1	2
Carried forward	1636	303	1939	1776	547	2323

TABLE D.—Concluded.

Offences.	Second District Prison.			Third District Prison.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward	1636	303	1939	1776	547	2323
Interfering with officers	3	....	3	5	....	5
Keeping disorderly house	....	....	....	1	2	3
Larceny	....	....	....	35	6	41
Malicious mischief	35	....	35	1	....	1
Mayhem	....	....	....	2	....	2
Misdemeanor	7	....	7	1	....	1
Murder	4	1	5	4	....	4
Obtaining goods by false pretences	6	....	6	5	2	7
Petit larceny	224	117	341	122	21	143
Rape	9	....	9	....	....	....
Receiving stolen goods	8	2	10	7	6	13
Resisting officers	....	....	....	2	....	2
Riot	20	....	20	8	....	8
Robbery	9	....	9	6	....	6
Seduction	4	....	4	....	....	....
Violation of Corporation ordinances	118	....	118	34	....	34
Violation of lottery laws	....	....	....	1	....	1
Vagrancy	416	695	1111	98	144	242
Without offence being specified	25	13	38	....	....	....
Witness	6	1	7	3	....	3
Total	2530	1132	3662	2111	728	2839

COLORED HOME.

COLORED HOME.

Report of the Resident Physician of the Colored Home, for 1852.

OFFICERS.

Mrs. Mary Ann Wells, First Directress, corner of South 3d and 5th-streets, Williamsburg, L. I.

Mrs. Samuel J. Beebee, Second Directress, Ravenswood.

" W. W. Chester, Recording Secretary, 11 University-place.

Mrs. N. E. Russell, Corresponding Secretary, 52 West 22d-street.

Mrs. John Harper, Treasurer, 106 Second-avenue.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. C. B. Noon..... 11 Carroll-place.
" T. D. Moore..... 7 State-street.
" M. W. Thompson.... 29 Douglass-street, Brooklyn.
" B. B. Atterbury..... 15th-street and 2d-avenue.
" Samuel Knox..... 15 University-place.
" Wm. E. Dodge..... 147 East 18th-street.
" J. D. Fitch..... 290 12th-st. 4 doors West 2d-av.
" John A. Livingston.. 11 University-place.
" F. S. Winston..... 18 Irving-place.
" J. W. Smyth..... 251 Fourth-avenue.
" Dr. Peters..... Corner 20th-street, and 4th-av.

Mrs. Wm. Gracie..... 66 West 11th-street.
Miss Theodora McCready.. 72 East 27th-street.
" S. M. C. DePeyster... 11 Fifteenth-street.
" E. Clarkson Jay..... 20 Bond-street.
" Angelica Hamilton... 58 White-street.
Mrs. James Colgate..... 114 East 21st-street.
" George Douglass..... 26 East 23d-street.
Miss Ludlow..... 828 Broadway.
" Newcomb..... London-Terrace.
" Olivia Hawks..... East 21st-street, near 4th-av.

ADVISERS.

Mr. W. W. Chester,
" John Jay,
" W. G. Bull,
James D. Fitch, M. D.
Mr. John Harper,
" Stephen Cambreleng,
" John A. Bunting,
" Archibald Russell.

Chaplain.

Rev. Chas. C. Darling.

Steward.

James Beatty.

Matron—Ann M. Beatty.

Teacher—Sarah Beatty.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Resident Physician.

James D. Fitch, M. D. 290, 12th-st., 4th door west of 2d-av.

Assistant Physician—Dr. M. Gandolfo,

MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Honorary Members.

J. C. Cheeseman, M. D.
Thomas Cock, M. D.

Physicians.

J. W. Francis, M. D.
T. M. Markoe, M. D.
George Wilkes, M. D.

Surgeons.

Willard Parker, M. D.
G. A. Sabine, M. D.
R. Watts, M. D.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1st, 1853.

To the GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE *of the City of New York.*

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with your request, and in obedience to a standing resolution of our Board of Managers, I proceed very briefly to lay before you the Twelfth Annual Report of the Colored Home.

The Institution continues to advance quietly, although it is hoped surely, in the work of reform among the colored population of our city. Our number of admissions during the past year has somewhat exceeded that of any preceding year since the commencement of the institution, by nearly one hundred; and this increase has been chiefly among the aged and infirm—the class for whose especial benefit the society was originally founded. It will be perceived by a reference to our list of deaths, that an unusually large number of those who died had arrived at a very advanced period of life.

The gradual increase of those coming under our charge from year to year, may easily be accounted for from the circumstance that at present few of the colored population are ever seen in our streets, or at the doors of our citizens asking charity. When destitute they generally apply to the Superintendent of Out-door Poor for a permit to enter the

Colored Home, and if really objects of charity, their application is never refused by him. And there, as far as concerns this class of people, a stop is effectually put upon street begging. Better would it be were this plan extended to others of our pauper population.

As usual a large number of those who have gone out from our Hospitals, both male and female, have gone into domestic service; and as far as practicable have been sent into the country. Thirty-seven children have been admitted, and as applications are always standing on our books for children, by persons living in the country, and who have given satisfactory references, they seldom have remained, if in good health, longer than a few weeks, before good places have been procured for them.

The Institution during the past year has been free from any epidemic; even our Lying-in department has thus far been spared the usual visitation of childbed fever.

Our Hospital, although crowded for the greater part of the year, has been free from fever of any kind; a circumstance which certainly speaks well for the cleanliness and good order which prevail there.

To my Assistant, Dr. Maurice Gandolfo, I am indebted for much of the well-being of this department; and I should do injustice to my own feelings as well as to his faithfulness, were I to omit to mention him as among the most devoted and intelligent of those with whom I have from time to time been favored as assistants in the performance of the various duties connected with our Hospitals since my connection with the Institution.

The Board of Managers would refer with much pleasure to the kind manner which the Governors met their petition for an increase of remuneration for the maintenance of their pensioners; a circumstance which the great advance in the price of provisions seemed to demand.

The School established by the Board of Managers some time since, is still in successful operation, where not only the children committed to our care are instructed, but also the aged; many, at a very advanced period of life, have been taught to read.

The Managers would return their thanks to your honorable body for the many acts of kindness they have ever received at your hands, and beg leave to assure you that their zeal in this good cause is not in the least diminished, after a trial of nearly thirteen years, but that they continue to feel, every year, an increased interest in behalf of the poor and oppressed children of Africa.

With every sentiment of respect,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES. D. FITCH,
Resident Physician.

TABULAR VIEW.

Persons received in the different Departments from Jan. 1st, 1852, to Jan. 1st, 1853

MALE HOSPITAL.

No. remaining in this department Jan 1st, 1852..	49	
No. received up to January 1st, 1853.....	106	
Whole number under charge during 1852.....	—	155

FEMALE HOSPITAL.

No. remaining in this department Jan. 1st, 1852...	67	
No. received up to Jan. 1st, 1853.....	237	
Whole number under charge during 1852.....	—	304

LYING-IN AND NURSERY.

No. remaining in this department Jan. 1st, 1852..	42	
Women received up to Jan. 1st, 1853.....	27	
Children born or received up to Jan. 1st, 1853...	61	
Whole number under charge during the year 1852	—	130

HOME, OR DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

No. remaining in this department Jan. 1st, 1852..	137	
No. received up to Jan. 1st, 1853.....	176	
Whole number under charge in this department during year 1852.....	—	313
Whole number under charge during the year 1852		902

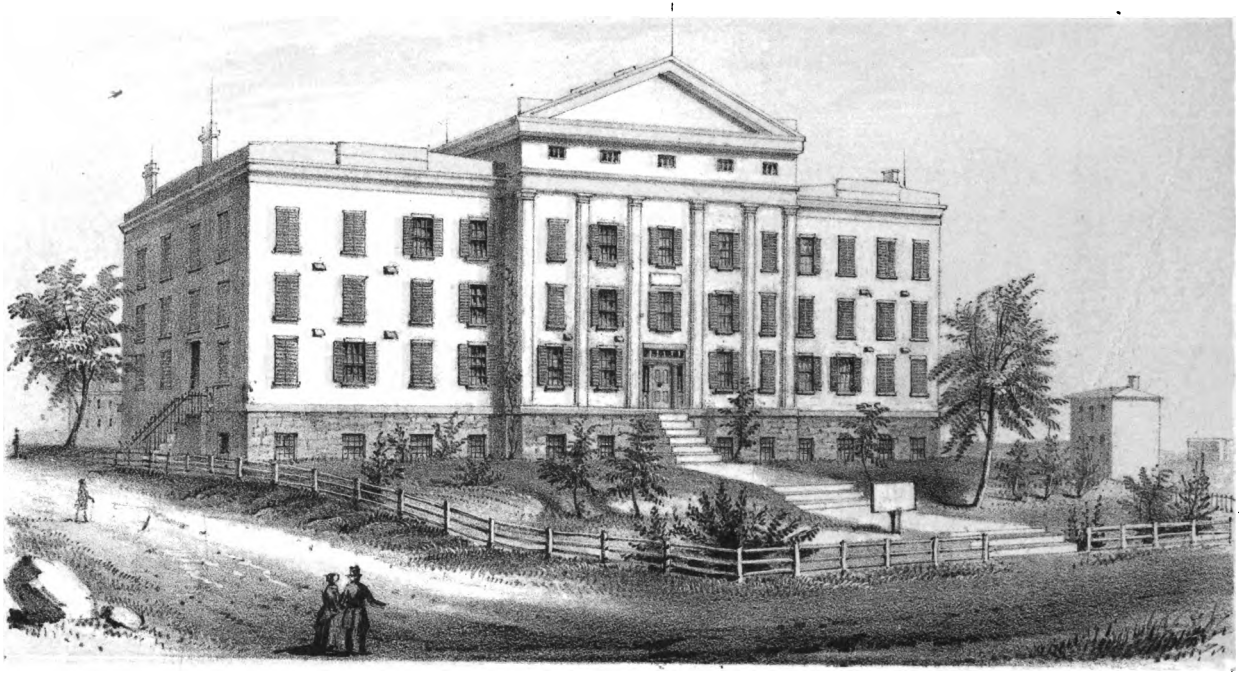
Of these have died	110
Discharged as cured	297
Left for places of service	115
Children given to friends or bound out	67
Infants left with their mothers	26
Left without permission, or discharged for bad conduct	10
	615
Leaving now in the Institution	287

LIST OF DEATHS AT COLORED HOME.

FROM JAN. 1ST, 1852, TO JAN. 1ST, 1853.

Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Phthisis	17	26	43
Rheumatism, acute	1	2	3
Old age	2	7	9
Ustio	1	1	2
Pneumonia	3	1	4
Scrofula	0	3	3
Hypertrophy of Heart	1	1	2
Aneurism	0	1	1
Gangrene	0	3	3
Diarrhœa	2	1	3
Cholera Infantum	1	1	2
Meningitis	0	1	1
Hydrops	6	4	10
Carcinoma	0	2	2
Delirium Tremens	4	1	5
Hydroceph	2	2	4
Ossification of the Heart	0	1	1
Gastritis	0	2	2
Trachitis	1	0	1
Apoplexy	1	0	1
Carditis	0	2	2
Paralysis	0	3	3
Epilepsy	1	1	2
	52	78	110

Of these there were under 1 year	.....	5
" " " between 1 year and 10 years	.....	12
" " " " 10 " 20 "	.....	7
" " " " 20 " 30 "	.....	16
" " " " 30 " 40 "	.....	14
" " " " 40 " 50 "	.....	18
" " " " 50 " 60 "	.....	9
" " " " 60 " 70 "	.....	7
" " " " 70 " 80 "	.....	5
" " " " 80 " 90 "	.....	13
" " " " 90 " 100 "	.....	4
Total	.....	110



COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

OFFICERS.

Mary Few, First Directress, 97 Ninth-street.
Margaret Roosevelt, Second Directress, Broadway, corner of Fourteenth-street.
Anna H. Shotwell, Secretary, Upper Morrisania Village.
Mary Murray, Treasurer, 96 East Fourteenth-street.

MANAGERS.

Elizabeth Bowne, 51 Bond-street.
Mary S. Collins, 155 Bleecker-street.
Mary K. Day, 129 East Fifteenth-street.
Mary J. Gelston, 7 Le Roy-place.
Mary Givan, corner Irving-place and Seventeenth-street.
Sarah C. Hawxhurst, Henry-street.
Rebecca Howland, 15 Washington-square.
Caroline Hasbrouck, 193 Twelfth-street.
Ann Jay, 20 Bond-street.
Hetty King, 1 College-place.
Ruth S. Murray, 91 East Thirteenth-street.
Elizabeth North.
Jane Palan, 22 Twentieth-street.
Rachael Phelps, 28 Washington-square.
Mrs. Strange, 25 West Seventeenth-street.
Sarah F. Underhill, 199 Henry-street.
M. A. Varick, 832 Broadway.
M. H. Van Rensselaer, 12 Washington-square.

Eliza B. Stewart, 87 Clinton-place.
Sarah B. Willets, 242 East Broadway.
Cornelia L. Westerlo, 39 East Twenty-fourth-st.
Sarah Willets, 228 Clinton-street.

ADVISERS.

R. I. Murray, 96 East Fourteenth-street.
Mahlon Day, 129 East Fifteenth-street.
J. S. Underhill, 209 East Broadway.
J. B. Collins, 97 West Eleventh-street.
James P. Cronkhite, Exchange-place.
David Sands, 63 Seventeenth-street.
Samuel Willets, 50 Market-street.
Wm. F. Mott, jr., 83 Irving-place.
John Campbell, 4 Sixteenth-street.
Benj. Tatham, 107 East Broadway.
A. P. Halsey, 550 Greenwich-street.

PHYSICIAN.

Dr. James McCune Smith, 15 North Moore-street.

Wm. E. Davis, *Superintendent*
Susan C. Benedict, *Matron.*
Charlotte Curtis, *Assistant Matron.*

TEACHERS.

Mary B. Hill,
Susan Heywood,
Matilda Landen,
Sarah Tennant.

Charles Wesley Morse, *Teacher of Day School.*

REPORT.

When the Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum contrast the present state of their Institution, affording shelter and support to two hundred and seven children, and replete with comforts and conveniences, with the inappropriate dwelling where they first ventured to collect a few of these long-neglected and despised little ones, and which was attained by persevering toil, amid prejudice, opposition, and reproach, they feel the language of the inspired Psalmist to be peculiarly applicable, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us; but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake." In narrating their proceedings for the last year, while peace, harmony, order, and other innumerable blessings have been enjoyed, may this holy ejaculation be as a nail fastened in a sure place.

The Managers have much pleasure in stating that they have still in their employ the same faithful and efficient Superintendent, Matron, and Assistant Matron, who have served the Institution for several years past.

In the educational department, although but few changes have taken place, the Managers have been called to mourn the decease of an excellent and valued colored teacher, who had been in their employ three and a half years.

The education of the children is among the pleasing duties of the Managers, and they believe that their schools

were never conducted with more success than during the past year. One of their pupils is giving entire satisfaction as an assistant-teacher, and another, who is considered well qualified, is soon to take the charge of a small school in the Institution. From the reports of various committees who have examined the schools, it is believed that those connected with the Colored Orphan's Asylum are not behind any of the public schools for white children of similar ages. The Day School continues to be conducted with spirit and order, and is well attended.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

Whole number, including 40 day scholars	236
Alphabet class	30
Read with ease	106
" imperfectly	112
Spell only	53
Simple rules of arithmetic	74
More advanced	49
Mental arithmetic	64
Definitions (the younger children are taught only from the numeral frame)	74
Writing in books	59
" only on slates	160
" from dictation	97
" composition	25
Geography from books	71
" from outline maps, most of the children drawing, and drawing in books	6
Drawing on slates	176
History	13
Class-book of Nature	8
Physiology	12
Philosophy	43

Of the 57 children admitted this year, 26 did not know the alphabet, 20 could spell a little, 11 could read.

ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE IN SCHOOL.

Shirts	24
Flannel shirts	243
Aprons	229
Sheets	72
Towels	62
Button-holes	786
Pillow-cases	74
Handkerchiefs hemmed	106
Socks footed (pairs)	3
Bonnets made	35
Hoods quilted and made	41
Bed-quilts made	22
Linings "	32
Hose marked (pairs)	160
Capes	51
Drawers (pairs)	12
Bed-ticks	13

The children have sewed carpet-rags sufficient to make about one hundred yards of carpeting; some of them have also been employed in darning stockings and mending their own clothes out of school hours.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE STATISTICS.

Admitted since the opening of the Asylum	631
Number of children at date of last report	201
Admitted during the present year—boys, 40; girls, 17	57
Under care during the year	258

Present number—boys, 130; girls, 77	207
Indentured	21
Returned to respectable parents at twelve years of age, by agreement, their board having been paid	6
Went home without permission, 2; by permission, 7	9
Deaths	15
Total	258
Number of children under eight years old	79

Dr. J. McCune Smith is still discharging the duties as Physician to the Institution, with the confidence and approbation of the Managers; and it may be remarked that but few children are in either of the sick wards of the Hospital, and none are confined to the bed.

The grading of the play-grounds, paving, fencing, &c., &c., have materially improved the premises, and the erection of a gymnasium has afforded means of healthful exercise for the children.

The Managers have always felt that the moral and religious training of the children was of paramount importance. These are especially regarded in the selection of officers to whose care they are immediately consigned. Truthfulness and honesty are considered in the Institution as the cardinal points of morality, and it is due to the unwearied exertions of the Superintendent, Matron, and Teachers, to remark, that their efforts to establish these principles are, we believe, never relaxed, until, by the blessing of a kind Providence, the work is accomplished.

A meeting for worship is regularly held on Sabbath-day

morning, as well as a school for religious instruction in the afternoon. The children are also occasionally permitted to attend church elsewhere.

For sixteen successive years the Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum have appealed to their friends and the public for pecuniary aid; and in the enlargement of their establishment, as their responsibilities have increased without a permanent support being afforded, they earnestly hope, amid the various claims on the benevolent, those of the Colored Orphan may be remembered.

The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans,

Expenditures from 12th mo. (December) 1st, 1851,

Dr.

Balance due on last Report		$4 82
To cash paid Insurance		96 00
"	Printing and Advertising	72 21
"	Salaries and Wages	1,700 91
"	Provisions	4,885 82
"	Dry Goods, including Bedding and Shoes	1,890 79
"	Sundries, being hardware, oil, soap, small items of furniture, expenses of horse and wagon, &c. &c.	880 89
"	Fuel	756 75
"	Dr. James McCune Smith	200 00
"	Expenses of Anniversary	89 10
"	Improvements and Repairs	1,664 53
"	Steam Boiler	300 00
"	Balance on Superintendent's House	884 11
"	Corporation for Assessments	362 10
"	Loaned on interest*	1,000 00
Balance on hand		122 84
		$14,910 87

* Being a part of the grant from the Legislature, made for permanent improvements, and reserved by the Managers towards a front railing and foundation wall.

In account with MARY MURRAY, *Treasurer.*

to 12th mo. (December) 1st, 1852.

DR.

By cash, Annual Subscriptions	$1,269	00
" Individual donations	1,636	75
" For Board of Half-Orphans	835	25
" For Board of Children from Governors of the Almshouse, from 1st Dec., 1851, to Nov. 30, 1852	2,959	48
" From Charity Box	9	16
" " Show Case	36	32
" " Trustees of the Murray Fund	150	00
" " The Female Association	260	00
" Collection in St. Philip's Church	75	75
" " Zion's Church	79	00
" " Abyssinian Baptist Church	61	46
" " Shiloh Presbyterian Church	46	00
" Collection at Anniversary, and sale of Tickets	135	56
" From A. Kelso's Estate	85	68
" Balance of Loan made last year on account of Superintendent's House	671	07
" Interest on Bonds and Loan	368	99
" From Corporation for Assessments	336	00
" From Legislature, balance of appropriation made last year	2,500	00
" From Legislature, being our proportion of the appropriation for the Orphan Asylums of the State	3,395	40
	$14,910	87
The unpaid bills and wages due amount to	523	03

MARY MURRAY, *Treasurer.*

12*th Mo.*, 1*st*, 1852.

I have examined the above account, with the vouchers, and find it correct, leaving a balance in favor of the Association of $122 84.

JOSHUA S. UNDERHILL.

NEW YORK, 12*th Mo.* 1852.

The ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED ORPHANS,

Expenditures from 12th mo. (December) 1st, 1851,

DR.

To cash paid Salaries and Board of Teachers....	$1,108 82
" for Printing	38 35
" " Books, Stationery, &c.....	52 15
" " Sundries	25 35
" " Fuel	100 00
" " Furniture.....	70 91
Balance on hand.....	6 19
	$1,401 77

in account with MARY MURRAY, *Treasurer of School Money.*

to 12th mo. (December) 1st, 1852.

CR.

Balance from last Report	$175	34
By cash from Commissioners of School Money	977	46
" Dividends on Mechanics' Bank Stock	213	97
" Interest on bond	35	00
	$1,401	77

MARY MURRAY, *Treasurer.*

I have also examined the above account, with the vouchers, and find it correctly stated, leaving a balance in favor of the Association of $6 19.

JOSHUA S. UNDERHILL.

12th mo. 1st, 1852.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum:

The undersigned begs leave respectfully to present the following report of the sickness and mortality in the Colored Orphan Asylum, for the year ending December 1st, 1852.

MORBILITY.

DISEASE.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Bronchitis	2	0	2
Croup	1	0	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3	2	5
Hæmoptysis	0	2	2
Dyspepsia	0	3	3
Diarrhœa	0	2	2
Dysentery	3	1	4
Tubercular Peritonitis	6	2	8
Fever	19	10	29
Fever, Typhoid	1	1	2
" Intermittent	0	1	1
Cephalalgia	0	1	1
Convulsions	1	0	1
Sanguineous Apoplexy	1	0	1
Vigilance	1	0	1
Adenitis	2	1	3
Abscess	0	2	2
Wound (through the foot)	0	1	1
Contusion	1	0	1
Conjunctivitis	6	2	8
Vaginitis (sloughing)	0	1	1
Emesis (from swallowing a penny)	1	0	1
Chronic Angina	1	0	1
	49	32	81

MORTALITY.

DISEASE.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Bronchitis (after Variola)	2	0	
Phthisis	2	1	3
Chronic Angina	1	0	1
Fever	1	0	1
Tubercular Peritonitis	1	1	2
Sanguineous Apoplexy	1	0	1
Congestion of Brain	1	0	1
Scrofulous Adenitis	0	1	1
Vaginitis	0	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	2
	10	5	15

Total inmates during the year, 259. Proportion of deaths, 5·79 in one hundred, which is about three-fourths of one per cent. greater than the mortality of 1851.

The increase in the variety of disease and of the mortality during the past year, is a necessary result of the admission of children without regard to constitutional aliment. A large proportion of the mortality occurred among those but a very short time in the Asylum, and in whom the seeds of dissolution had nearly ripened at the time of their admission.

Scrofula, in the form of Phthisis and Tubercular Peritonitis, has proved less formidable than usual. Last year eleven out of the twelve deaths, arose from the above causes; and all the cases of Tubercular Peritonitis proved fatal. During the present year, but forty per cent. of the deaths have arisen from Scrofulous disease; and of eight cases of Peritonitis, only three died. The free use of cod-liver oil and porter, have evidently led to this most desirable result.

The case of Sanguineous Apoplexy is of interest. The

subject of it, Edward Strong, aged about ten years, was ill but thirty-six hours. In the London Bills of Mortality for 1844, only one similar case occurred in 8,261 at this age. The *post mortem* exhibited the fact that a softened tubercle on the posterior meningeal artery of the left hemisphere, had destroyed the arterial coats and caused the hemorrhage.

The neat and elegant arrangement of the play-grounds, and more especially, the excellent apparatus for gymnastic exercises, are a means of active and healthy enjoyment to the children, which they keenly relish, and which will, undoubtedly, diminish Tubercular disease among them.

Which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MCCUNE SMITH, M. D.

15 North Moore-street.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
December 21st, 1852.

To the Board of GOVERNORS *of the* ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN:

Having been engaged during the month of July last in laying down a second line of gutta-percha pipe, and having also this month been engaged at the same place in repairing the pipe heretofore put down, I beg leave to lay before you a brief report of the work done and its cost.

On the 24th or 25th of June last, I was requested by your Board, through Mr. Phillips, to superintend the laying a second line of gutta-percha pipe from the foot of 79th-street to Blackwell's Island. This was intended as a reserve pipe to supply the island with water, if, by any accident, the pipe already laid should be broken. Owing to the extreme heat of the weather, the necessity for keeping the pipe shaded from the sun and the difficulty of proving it when at so high a temperature, both the expense and time consumed

in preparing it were considerably increased. It was, however, put down on the 24th July, about one month after the order was received for it.

Its total cost, including price of pipe, castings, &c., rigging and the sinking it in its bed, was $1,717 41. This line was laid with the centre curved up the stream—the one before being laid with the centre bending down the stream. Thus, although the two lines started from a common point at 79th-street, and came again to a common point on Blackwell's Island, yet, diverging rapidly from each other as they stretched out into the river, they lay upon the bottom about one hundred and fifty feet apart in the middle of the stream. This was done for the purpose of having them as far apart as possible, so as to diminish the chances of both lines being destroyed by the same accident.

It was supposed that with two lines thus laid, one of them would always be uninjured and available. This proves erroneous. Vessels in danger of being driven ashore either by the wind or tide, drop their anchors while under very great headway. The anchor is often dragged for a long distance on the bottom; in this way heavy vessels have once or twice been brought up by their anchors getting fast to the pipes, and have with much difficulty been cleared without apparent injury to the line.

But on or about the — of November last, a vessel loaded heavily with sand, dragged her anchors in the tide, and parted both of the lines successively. In this particular instance, the pipe parted at a joint which had been imperfectly made, but which had not given any indications of weakness under test. Even if it be not broken, however, a pipe once

caught up by an anchor cannot be, with confidence, depended on for any length of time afterwards.

It is a question requiring your close consideration whether some more perfect and more permanent method of supplying the island may not be adopted, either by changing the location of the present pipes, if possible, to a point less liable to disturbance, or by the adoption of a different material altogether.

I am examining the subject carefully, and will, if your Board wish it, in a short time, give you my views of the result. I had intended to have done so in this paper, but have scarcely yet found time to satisfy myself on all points, and I am anxious to get this statement before your Board, prior to the close of the year.

Notice was given me of the above accident on the 22d November. Both lines of pipe were found to have been injured. Both were, therefore, taken up as soon as possible, and one line repaired and sunk in its place again on the 6th December instant.

The total cost of thus taking up the lines, repairing and replacing one of them, was $530 02.

Accompanying this I have the honor to send in my account of the disbursements made by me during the work above specified.

I beg leave to add that from the cost of the line laid down

in July last, should be deducted the sum received by me from the sale of castings..... $88 15
And the value of materials on hand, say about.... $100 00

$188 15

This would make the cost of that line $1,529 26.

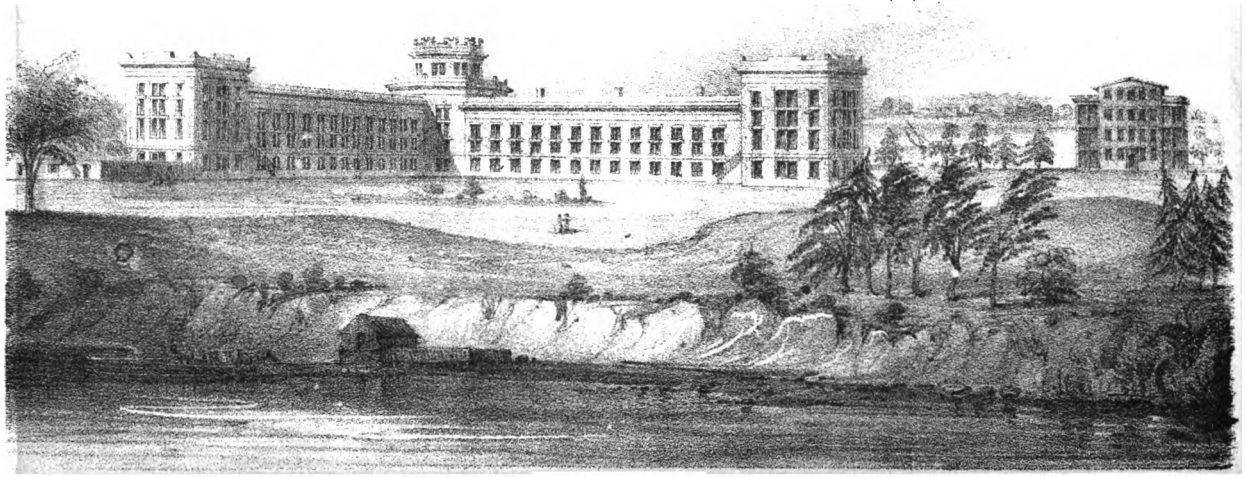
All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. Carter,

Chief-Engineer, &c.



LUNATIC ASYLUM.
BLACKWELLS ISLAND.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

To the Honorable the BOARD OF GOVERNORS *of the Alms House.*

GENTLEMEN,

Another year has passed, closing your annual series of labor for the beneficent administration of this Institution. Some of the efforts require time for their full development, while others were immediate in results.

An occasional review of what has been done cannot but prove advantageous, as, besides the notation of facts, it brings vividly to mind what is still needed and may yet be done for future advancement and usefulness.

It may not be improper briefly to consider the relations which necessarily exist between the insane and the community, and thus indicate the imperative duties of each class.

A majority of the insane are necessarily retained in hospitals, for the protection of the public. This loss of liberty is not from their free volition, nor from crime, but the seclusion must be submitted to for the safety of the community and their own welfare. On the other hand, the public, in

availing itself of this right, is bound, by the strongest principles of honor and humanity, to furnish every means for their safety, for their comfort, and for their restoration. The various forms of insanity are more obscure and mysterious than ordinary physical affections. The insane cannot be managed safely and successfully by ordinary nurses at home; they frequently have long lucid intervals of freedom from active or prominent manifestations, during which the unskilled grow weary of necessary vigilance, and neglect the appropriate, but to them not very obvious, means of protection and treatment; consequently, for the management of the insane, there must be buildings arranged expressly for their comfort and security, suitable clothing and food, the means for amusement and labor, and faithful attendants, as well as competent medical advisers. Not only every real want should be attended to, and the most efficient mode of successfully combatting this terrible scourge of humanity be adopted, but every means which can be brought into requisition to throw light upon this obscure disease, should be carried into effect.

The great improvement in the treatment of the insane within the last century has been wholly from the careful and accurate observation of facts, and the liberal application of the means of treatment thereby indicated. Pinel, a little more than fifty years ago, from an attentive observation of the habits and dispositions of the insane, became convinced that they would not only be much less dangerous, but more likely to recover, if allowed greater liberty. The result of the experiments adopted was fully conclusive as to the truth of his conviction, and the principle incontrovertibly established. Thus originated humane treatment, and its influence has been felt and responded to in every part of the civilized world.

Experience is the only sure test in medical or moral treatment, and theory, unless based upon it, is only hypothesis. A fair trial of any measure may be considered a test *mutatis mutandis* of the principle one hundred years since.

It is certainly necessary, then, that there be a minute record of observations, that in each year an advan ement in science be made; for science is nothing more than facts classified and arranged. For the faithful performance of this important duty to the profession and the world, it is absolutely necessary there should be a sufficient number of suitable aids for its accomplishment. While experience proves that a Medical Head is alone suited to the efficient administration of an asylum for the insane, it is equally conclusive that his efficiency is greatly dependant on the number, the capacity, the good character, and the harmony of those who are furnished to co-operate with him. Without all of these advantages, no physician can properly have the charge of 500 patients, especially of this peculiar class—keep a minute history of their physical and mental disorders—attend to the various hygienic, medical, and moral treatment—the pathological conditions—and, in fine, everything else pertaining to their welfare.

It is of vital importance that this whole subject be understood by the community, as the physician can only use the means furnished by the Managers, and the Managers can only furnish those that the public will sustain. No one can deny the necessity of these requisites, no one will deny the claim of the insane upon the public for them, and I believe there is not one in this great city, who, when properly informed, would not wish it done in the most liberal manner.

During the year, 495 patients have been admitted; of this

number 259 were residents of the city, 228 were supported by the Commissioners of Emigration, and eight belonging to other counties in the State. The proportion of insane citizens is much less than that of insane foreigners, and when compared with previous years does not indicate any increase of insanity in the native population of our own city. The only form of this disease which has increased, is that peculiar to the recently confined and nursing women. Of this class thirty-two have been admitted. In the statistics appended, the causes assigned by friends have been given. Little reliance, however, can be placed in this table. The causes, like those of other diseases, vary in different localities, and in different years in the same location.

If any particular topic engross the attention of the whole community, it is very likely to become connected with, and, in fact, form a part of the delusion of the insane. At each of the great revolutions in France, a greater number than usual became insane, and in many the delusions seemed to be directly connected with the political excitement. The effects of Millerism, Mormonism, &c., in our own country illustrate the same principle.

The particular faculty of the mind affected gives the peculiar phase of the delusion. The excitement of self-esteem, either alone or in connection with some other faculty, produces very marked and curious delusions. A class may be made of those in whom there is a perversion of personal identity connected with an idea of high life. As examples of this, there are now in the Asylum an Emperor of the United States, an Emperor of France, a King of Scotland, Prince Albert, Napoleon Second, the son of Sir Robert Peel, two young gallants, one engaged to a German Princess, and the other King and husband of Jenny Lind, and a great

General and Millionaire who claims the power of invoking Genii from the spirit world to do his bidding. Among the females are two wives of Presidents, one of which personifies animals and mistakes them for her friends, five Queens, viz: of Ireland, France, Mexico, America, and one calling herself the City Hall Queen, one Marchioness of North and South America, and one who is betrothed to an English Lord, and every day waves her handkerchief to passing ships, supposing that it is a fleet dispatched by Queen Victoria to convey her expected lover to our shores. In a class ambitious of wealth, there are five Millionaires of great influence, one owns the Asylum, two the Island, and one owns Williamsburg and New York, besides being the wife of the Mayor of the latter city. There is a class of Devotees, two of which are Evangelists direct from God, two others (one a male, the other a female) personate the Son of God, and a female who is sister of Pope Pius IX., heiress of all the Russias, Empress Queen of the East and all the Indies. There is also a female who personates a lawyer, and is constantly conducting trials and examing evidence.

The list of peculiar delusions and hallucinations might be extended, but enough has been given to illustrate this form. A large majority of the class enumerated has been insane several years.

There have been discharged during the year 355 patients, of whom 248 recovered, 89 improved, and 18 unimproved. Several of the last class were improper subjects. The proportion of recoveries on the admissions was a fraction over 50 per cent. To compare this with previous years, it may be proper to make a quotation from the report of 1850. Dr. Macdonald, in a report made to the Common Council in 1848, relative to this Institution, remarks: "The highest

per centage of recoveries on admissions, including delirium tremens, had been 36 per cent. In 1848, the per centage of recoveries on admissions was 44 per cent." The proportion of recoveries in 1849 was 46 per cent., in 1852, 46 per cent., and in 1851, 47 per cent. It will be seen that in 1852 it has been three in a hundred greater than in 1851. In a number of cases of recovery my acquaintance has continued with the patients after their discharge, and in many instances they have succeeded well in business. They frequently return to the Asylum to report their success and express their gratitude. In private practice a strong feeling of friendship often exists between the patient and his physician, but in a hospital for the insane, where the intercourse is continuous and the patient relies with confidence on the officers for every ray of hope and happiness, the attachments formed are still stronger. Indigency undoubtedly acts to make this feeling more permanent in the same degree as it impedes the formation of new friendships. Two of the most reliable attendants at the present time were, four years ago, under my care.

There have been 130 deaths during the year. This number is larger than in 1851. The increase has been almost entirely from the admission of improper subjects. In September there were seven deaths from patients admitted within the month—all from long standing diseases, not one of which ought to have been sent to an asylum. The only endemic form of disease was from the 20th of November to the 15th of December. During this period twelve cases of typhus fever occurred, from which there were three deaths, one of this number being a highly-valued attendant of the hall in which the disease originated. The only assignable cause for its production was a change of water. The main pipe for the conduction of the Croton water to the

Island having been broken, the supply was obtained from a well under one of the wings of the Asylum. On the re-introduction of the Croton, the disease disappeared.

A patient who committed a homicide in the city died last November. He became jealous of his wife, and killed the man whom he fancied was her paramour. The case was a remarkable one from the fact that, although he was actually insane at the time the deed was committed, yet by the advice of a friend he feigned another form of insanity. He believed that he had frequently seen Jesus Christ arise from the flame of a candle—that God had given him full power over the man; but when examined, he pretended not to comprehend anything said to him, and for several weeks would only say, "I don't know, Sir."

Two years and seven months have elapsed since a suicidal death occurred in this Institution. Taking into consideration the great number of patients, and that many had a suicidal propensity, this is truly a remarkable fact. Of the admissions the past year,

4 males and 6 females had attempted suicide by submersion,
1 male and 2 females had attempted suicide by precipitation from elevated places,
1 male and 1 female had attempted suicide by suspension,
4 males and 2 females had attempted suicide by cutting throat,
2 males and 1 female had attempted suicide by cutting veins of the arm,
1 male had attempted suicide by beating head against a wall.

In the Asylum only eight attempts have been made within the year, viz.:

2 males and 4 females by submersion,
1 male by re-opening wounds,
1 male by cutting veins of the arm.

If the physician have the entire confidence of the patient, the frequency of suicidal attempts will be much diminished by freedom from restraint. Although the propensity strongly exist, yet the fear that the act might lessen him in the estimation and good-will of the physician, would be likely to deter the patient from its commission. In most cases, fear of some impending evil is the immediate cause of self-destruction, and the firm reliance on a friend gives a moral aid which could come from no other source.

The improvements, previously commenced under your direction, have been continued the past year. By the labor of the patients, about three acres of low marsh have been reclaimed by filling in soil from the upland, the sea wall has been extended thirty rods, the ground formerly cultivated rendered more fertile, the flower-gardens have been more tastefully arranged, one hundred additional trees planted, and a large quantity of vegetables raised. The buildings have undergone important repairs, and nearly the whole of the outside of the main building, and the interior of three of the halls, have been painted. The only remaining hall in the main building, in which prison help had been employed, is supplied with attendants, and the convicts entirely excluded. This is a very important step, and an indispensible one for further improvement. No system of discipline can be effectually carried out unless the aids be reliable.

It would seem that the impropriety of employing criminals to watch over the insane was so manifest that no such system could ever have been adopted; on the contrary, it has had its advocates, and it requires much decision on your part to abolish it. It was said to be a saving in expense, and the apprehension of increased taxation was vividly presented. The idea that the citizens of New York could not afford, or were unwilling to have suitable attendants for the insane, is ridiculous in the extreme. The few may harp on the idea of increased expense, but the citizens are too noble and generous to wish the insane to suffer on this account, if the means be properly applied. No, it is the prodigal waste, the misapplication of funds which alone can produce complaint. But the experiment has proved, beyond all cavil, that this change has not increased the expense. Formerly the officers were pleased with the old system, for they had little or nothing to do, the prisoners making better servants for them than attendants for the insane; and when complaints were made of ill treatment they generally decided against the patient and represented these complaints as a matter of course, an usual result of delusions. Now the patients may complain of being detained, but rarely does one complain of being misused; and when this is the case, I mistrust either myself or attendants have failed in some duty. In this remark reference is only made to insanity, as, in a majority of cases of delirium tremens, those who recover exhibit no feeling of gratitude, but curse their immediate friends, and every one else, who have aided in their restoration.

From the additional comforts, and the influence of previous improvements, a very happy modification has occurred in the dispositions of the patients. There is less violence or melancholy, more gayety and cheerfulness. As progress is

made in the comforts, there will be a corresponding change in the character of the patients.

An Insane Asylum should be like a well-regulated household, everything moving on with the utmost harmony, all tending to the same end, viz., the comfort and happiness of the inmates. It is a world in itself, and should afford the enjoyments of the outer world. It should sustain a high moral character. This can be obtained in the aggregate only when it is the reflection of the individual character of every officer and attendant employed. No one who does not possess a respectable degree of pride of character and sobriety, as well as benevolence, can, for a moment, work in harmony with the beneficent designs of those who sustain such an institution. Only such an one can at all appreciate the interests or the feelings of the patients, or in the least degree command their confidence, or exert any harmonizing restorative influence over them. It is well to have in contemplation a model institution even if it be ideal that what advances are made may have a definite object and relation to its final completion and perfection. Let our motto be like that of the State—"Excelsior."

I would suggest the removal of all convicts from the centre building, and the hiring of proper persons to do the necessary work. At present there are twenty-four prisoners employed. They are necessarily brought in contact with the patients who are allowed the liberty of the premises, they work but little, make a great deal of noise and disturbance, they will get drunk, if possible, and steal whatever can be usefully appropriated. To have the full benefit of the labor of patients, it is necessary that a wash-house be erected, with the proper arrangements for drying and ironing the clothing. If this were done, only six hired females would be requisite

to dispense with the twenty-four convicts, and with the aid of the patients the whole labor may be performed, including all the domestic duties. There is no doubt that this measure would lessen the expense, as the articles stolen and destroyed amount to more than the required salaries. Besides a great nuisance would be removed, the danger from fire lessened, and the complaints of the patients' friends on this subject obviated. Every week many articles are stolen from the wash, and especially those furnished the patients by their friends. If these were safely kept, it would induce the friends to furnish much of the necessary clothing. I can conceive of no possible method of preventing this under the present arrangements. The means of restraint that are found in prisons expressly for this class do not exist here, nor are they wanted. The difficulty consists in their being distributed in several different rooms, and to watch them all would require more aids than I ask for to dispense entirely with their services. They are able to secrete articles until some fellow-convict, or associate from the city, can remove them. I sincerely wish this change may be made, for I am fully convinced of its necessity. To render this complete, it is important that the wall (you have in contemplation) separating this department from the others, be immediately built. A more safe and effectual method for heating the Lodge and south wing, is required.

Since my connection with this Institution, my requisitions upon your Honorable Board have been chiefly for improvements of regimen and attendants. Justice compels a frank acknowledgment, that very much has been nobly done in this respect. Trusting that your labors are not to cease in making still further improvements in these particulars, there are also other higher and more comprehensive duties that now seem to demand your attention. The character of

medical treatment of any class of diseases, depends on the close and accurate observation and record of the history, the symptoms, the treatment, as well as the result of each individual case. The faithful performance of all these particulars requires much intelligent labor, and this is not so readily obtained in a lunatic asylum as in general hospitals, where a more common class of physical diseases are treated, and their history more intelligibly obtained from the friends or patient. Few young physicians feel sufficient interest to devote their time to a branch of medicine which is mostly available in asylums alone, and does not afford the variety of practical advantages which are necessary to qualify them for private practice. To be in the highest degree serviceable in an insane asylum, the assistant-physicians should remain permanently, at least three or five years. A residence of six months, or even a year, is barely sufficient to enable them to become familiar with the peculiar and trying duties of the post, and to acquire the tact and address which is necessary, readily to gain and retain the confidence of the patients. To secure assistants who will be of the most service to the Institution and to the science of medicine, it is obvious that a long term of residence should be required, and that this can only be effected by giving an adequate compensation for their services.

A repetition of the wants for 1853 is given below:

1st.—An entire removal of prisoners from the main building, and the employment of six females to work with the patients.

2d.—The erection of a wash-house.

3d.—The erection of a wall to separate the Asylum from the other institutions.

4th.—A new heating apparatus for the Lodge and south-wing of main building.

5th.—A salary for at least one assistant-physician.

6th.—A continuation of improvements previously commenced.

If all these things be accomplished in the year, it would form an era in the history of this Institution ever to be remembered by the lovers of mankind, and by the recipients of its benefits.

The net expense of this Institution for the year 1852 has been $41,145 28.

The amount received from pay-patients and other sources is $7,726 91, and there is due from the Commissioners of Emigration, for board of patients for the year 1852, about $16,250. If this amount had been received during that year, the net expense would have been about $24,900, or $3,000 less than the year 1851.

The average number of patients for the year was 544, and the above amount includes their every expense, the support of at least 50 prisoners, the repairs of the buildings, and the salaries of all the officers.

In fact, the expense of the insane in this city is far less

than that of other localities. From an examination of the reports of a great number of asylums, as to the expenditure, I find that the average expense for each patient was about $150, while, in the least expensive one, it was 104 dollars per annum.

The conduct of the officers has been generally highly commendable, and only one attendant has been discharged during the year.

Drs. Kerr and Moore were the assistant-physicians until November last. Their withdrawal from the Asylum was deeply regretted both by officers and patients. In fact, the effect of these frequent changes is evidently prejudicial. Drs. Judkins and Griffin now fill their places, and bid fair to make very efficient assistants.

The Rev. Lyetus Searle and Father Robert Kleinedam continue to be chaplains of the Island, and have labored very faithfully and judiciously in their particular avocations. The Institution is deeply indebted to the Rev. George L. Neide, of Manhattanville, for the continuance (weekly) of the Episcopal service the past year. A subject so fraught with abiding interest, as that of the future must be presented in a wise and prudent manner, so as to console and correct, without exciting fear or the other depressing passions. If these passions exist, they are to be allayed by cultivating the sentiments and better qualities of the heart. Denunciations do no good; on the contrary, they produce positive harm, by changing anxiety into despondency, regret into remorse, and fear into despair. Anxiety is a universal feeling among a large class of the insane, and proper consolation may induce equanimity and cheerfulness.

Dr. Ogden, the Consulting Physician, has continued his attendance the past year. The importance of having medical visitors as a measure of police, as affording efficient aid in making lasting improvements, and in securing the entire confidence of the public, is so obvious as to require the attention of your Honorable Board to establish some judicious plan of rendering it permanent. It is a great tax upon a physician to make frequent visits at this distance from the central part of the city, and I see no reason why a fair compensation should not be allowed for these services. This remark is made without the consent or knowedge of Dr. Ogden, but from my full conviction that justice requires it. I take this occasion to express my grateful acknowledgements to the Committee, Governors Herrick and M'Loughlin, for the kind consideration they have always given my requests, and also to your Honorable Board for the generous support of measures conducive to the prosperity of this Institution.

My earnest desire is that your labors may continue to be blessed to the interests of the city, to the amelioration of the condition of the sick and afflicted, and to your own personal happiness.

M. H. Ranney, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

Lunatic Asylum, B. I.,
January 1st, 1853.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, 1852.

	White Males.	White Females.	Black Males.	Black Females.	Total.
Number of Patients, Jan. 1st, 1852;	223	278	10	6	517
Admitted during the year	236	247	5	7	495
Whole number in the course of the year	459	525	15	13	1012
Discharged during the year.....	174	173	4	4	355
Died " "	69	57	1	3	130
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1852.....	216	295	10	6	527

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, IN EACH MONTH DURING THE YEAR.

MONTHS.	ADMITTED.					DISCHARGED.					DIED.				
	W. M.	W. F.	B. M.	B. F.	TOTAL.	W. M.	W. F.	B. M.	B. F.	TOTAL.	W. M.	W. F.	B. M.	B. F.	TOTAL.
January	13	18	0	0	31	3	8	0	0	11	3	3	0	0	6
February	16	14	1	0	31	6	11	1	0	18	3	4	0	0	7
March	26	14	0	1	41	15	16	0	0	31	7	2	0	0	9
April	19	26	2	1	48	20	16	0	0	36	5	9	0	1	15
May	21	25	1	1	48	14	9	2	0	25	10	3	1	1	15
June	29	33	0	0	62	20	12	0	1	33	5	6	0	0	11
July	27	31	1	0	59	17	28	0	1	46	7	6	0	0	13
August	11	20	0	2	33	17	14	0	0	31	5	6	0	0	11
September	26	18	0	1	45	18	17	0	1	36	8	10	0	1	19
October	20	17	0	0	37	15	7	1	0	23	6	4	0	0	10
November	9	18	0	1	28	13	13	0	1	27	7	0	0	0	7
December	19	13	0	0	32	16	22	0	0	38	3	4	0	0	7
	236	247	5	7	495	174	173	4	4	355	69	57	1	3	130

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

NATIVES.		FOREIGNERS.	
New York	74	Ireland	259
New Jersey	9	Germany	69
Connecticut	6	England	35
Massachusetts	5	Scotland	10
Pennsylvania	2	Jamaica	3
Virginia	2	France	2
Rhode Island	1	Spain	2
Maine	1	Wales	2
New Hampshire	1	Nova Scotia	2
Delaware	1	Sweden	1
		Switzerland	1
		Holland	1
		Bavaria	1
		Denmark	1
		Italy	
		Poland	1
		Prussia	1
		Canada	1
Total	102	Total	393

PROFESSION OF RELIGION.

Catholics	284
Protestants	199
Jews	12
Total	495

CIVIL CONDITION.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Single	141	141
Married	91	83
Widows		30
Widowers	5	
	241	254

CAUSES ASSIGNED BY FRIENDS.

EXCITING CAUSES.

Epilepsy	12	Religious Excitement	9
Paralysis	7	Spiritual Rappings	1
Apoplexy	1	Grief at loss of Friends	13
Typhus Fever	8	Fright	7
Scarlatina	1	Nostalgia	8
Puerperal State	32	Maternal Anxiety	2
Amenorrhœa	2	Domestic Trouble	9
Menorrhagia	1	Jealousy	2
Convulsions in Childhood	1	Seduction	2
Intemperance	55	Disappointment in Love	9
Masturbation	7	Disappointment in Business	6
Use of Concentrated Tea	1	Pecuniary Loss	5
Bathing	1	Poverty	5
Ill Treatment	1	No cause assigned	282
Injury to Head	3		
Coup de Soleil	2		
	135		360

PREDISPOSING CAUSES.

Previous attacks had occured in..... 60

Hereditary influence was assigned in..... 25

viz.:

Insane Father—Males, 2; Females, 5....Total.....		7
" Mother, " 0; Females, 5..., "		5
" other Relatives		13
		25

AGES AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION.

MALES.	NO.	FEMALES.	NO.
Under 20 years.....	18	Under 20 years	38
From 20 to 30.....	80	From 20 to 30.....	99
" 30 to 40.....	82	" 30 to 40.....	62
" 40 to 50.....	37	" 40 to 50.....	34
" 50 to 60.....	17	" 50 to 60.....	16
" 60 to 70.....	5	" 60 to 70.....	3
" 70 to 80.....	2	" 70 to 80.....	2
Total	241	Total	254

TERM OF RESIDENCE OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
Less than 3 months	125	25	9	159
From 3 to 6 "	61	11	0	72
" 6 to 12 "	32	18	3	53
" 1 to 3 years	24	13	0	37
" 3 to 6 "	4	11	1	16
" 6 to 12 "	2	11	5	18
Total	248	89	18	355

FORM OF INSANITY OF THE DISCHARGED.

	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
Mania	154	18	2	174
" Partial	63	32	4	99
" Puerperal	12	6	2	20
" Moral	2	1	0	3
Dementia	3	30	2	35
Imbecility	0	0	1	1
Idiocy	0	0	3	3
Delirium Tremens	10	0	0	10
Improper Subjects.				
Febrile Delirium	3	0	0	
Typhus Fever	1	0	0	
Epilepsy	0	2	0	
Not insane	0	0	4	10
	248	89	18	355

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

General Debility	38	Epilepsy	4
Old age	5	Apoplexy	3
Consumption	26	Diarrhœa	6
Paralysis	15	Dysentery	2
" Generale	5	Inflammation of Brain	2
Typhus Fever	10	Pericarditis	1
Mania	2	Laryngitis	1
Typhomania	3	Pneumonia	1
Delirium Tremens	2	Erysipelas	1
Convulsions	1	Dropsy	1
	107		23

NURSERY HOSPITAL.

RANDALL'R ISLAND, January, 1853.

To the GOVERNORS *of the* ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith submit my Report as Resident Physician of this Department, for the year 1852:

The number of patients	remaining Dec. 31, 1851, was		213
"	"	admitted during the year,	2,184
"	"	treated " "	2,397
"	"	discharged " "	2,028
"	"	died " "	163
"	"	remaining Dec. 31, 1852	206

Annexed hereto are tables showing the diseases of those who have been treated and discharged cured or relieved, and of those who have died, with a tabular statement of their ages.

The per-centage of mortality the present year is 6·8, and contrasts favorably with that of former years.

The per-centage in

1847	was	23·25	
1848	"	13·27	
1849	"	12·88	Epidemic of Cholera.
1850	"	7·41	
1851	"	10·00	Epidemic of Measles.
1852	"	6·8	

With the supply of the necessary means and appliances, it is believed that still more favorable results may be obtained. The enlargement of the Hospital, and an improved mode of ventilation, both of the Hospitals, and dormitories, would very materially aid in securing such results. In my last report I urged this subject upon your attention, and deem it so important, and, indeed, so essential to the best interests of the Institution, that I cannot forbear to refer to it again.

To crowd a hospital with sick children, without ample means of ventilation, serves to develop those diseases to which they are hereditarily or constitutionally predisposed, and to expose them to every variety of disease sequent thereto. I am confident that the desired improvements will very materially lessen our bills of mortality.

The hygienic management of the department at large is of the highest importance, and merits the careful consideration and attention of the Board.

But one case of small pox—that of a child who contracted the disease in the city—has been sent to Blackwell's Island. No other case has occurred in this department.

Your attention has been given to the condition of the idiots under your care. Two boys of this class have been

selected from these, and sent to the State Institution at Albany, where they, with about thirty others, are under the training of Dr. Wilbur. The result of his experiments are encouraging, and give promise of success. Those idiots who remain here are, by its rules and regulations, excluded from the benefits of that Institution. We shall make such use of the system there employed as circumstances will permit.

Dr. Samuel Robbins and Dr. S. B. Nicoll have been my associates the greater part of the year. They have, by their professional services, rendered me very valuable aid, and greatly promoted the interests of the department.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY N. WHITTELSEY,
Resident Physician.

TABLE

Of the Diseases of those Discharged.

Abscessus Capitis	16
" Scrofulosus	16
Anthrax	4
Bronchitis	55
Cancrum Oris	13
Caries Oss. Metatarsi	1
" Vertebræ	5
Cerebritis	1
Cholera Morbus	19
Chorea	8
Concussio Cerebri	1
Conjunctivitis	473
Convulsions	5
Corneitis	106
Cynanche Trachealis	8
Debilitas	31
Diarrhœa	103
Dislocatio Carpi	2
" Comp.	1
Ulnæ et radii	1
Dysenteria	21
Ectropion	10
Eczema	23
" Capitis	18
" Impetiginodes	3
Enteritis	10
Epilepsis	5
Erysipelas	14
Febris Cont.	30
" Ephemera	111
" Interitt.	11
" Remitt.	3
" Typhus	30
Fist. Lachrymal	8
Fract. Clavis	1
" Femoris	2
" Radii	1
Furunculus	15
Gastritis	7
Gastro Enterite	4
Hernia	2
Herpes	3
Hordeolum	3
Hydrarthrus	4
Hydrocephalus	4
Icterus	2
Incont. Urinæ	1
Injuria	36
Morbus Coxarius	7
Muco Enterite	4
Necrosis	2
Ophthalmia	61
" Purulenta.	84
" Pustulosa.	25
Organ. Dis. of Heart	1
Otorrhea	9

Paralysis	1	Rhachitis	2
Paronychia	4	Rheumatismus	4
Parotitis	13	Rubeola	154
Pernio	6	Rupia	3
Pertussis	28	Scabies	51
Photophobia	5	Scarlatina	7
Phthisis	5	Stomatitis Ulcerat	40
Pityriasis	1	Synovitis	6
Pleuritis	13	Tinea Ciliaris	11
Pleuro Pneumonia	9	Tonsilitis	3
Pneumonia	139	Ulcus	2
Porrigo	43	Urticaria	2
" Favosa	13	Ustio	5
Prolapsus Ani	2	Baricella	5
Psoriasis	1		
Purpura	1	Total	2028

TABLE

Of the Diseases of those who have Died.

Apoplexia Serosa	1	Morbus Coxarius	1
Cachexia Scrofulosa	13	" Dentitionis	4
" Syphilitica	3	Muco Enterite	5
Cancrum Oris	8	Nephritis	1
Cerebritis	7	Phagadena	1
Cholera Asphyxia	1	Phthisis Infantilis	6
Convulsiones	1	" Pulmonalis	20
Cynanche Maligna	2	Pleuro Pneumonia	2
" Trachealis	1	Pneumonia	6
Diarrhœa	6	" Duplicata	1
Dysenteria	13	" et Enteritis	1
Endocarditis	2	" et Pertussis	1
Enteritis	5	" Typhoides	4
Erysipelas	1	Rubeola	1
Febris Typhus	4	Rubeola et Pneumonia	3
Gastro Enterite	1	Tuberculosis	6
Hydrocephalus	19		
Marasmus	12	Total	163

TABLE

Of the Ages of those who have Died.

Under one year	9
Between 1 and 2 years	10
" 2 " 3 "	27
" 3 " 4 "	29
" 4 " 5 "	28
" 5 " 6 "	12
" 6 " 7 "	11
" 7 " 8 "	7
" 8 " 9 "	5
" 9 " 10 "	2
" 10 " 15 "	16
Over fifteen years	7
Total	163

SUPERINTENDENT OF OUT-DOOR POOR.

To the GOVERNORS *of the* ALMS HOUSE.

The Superintendent of the department for the relief of Out-Door Poor, respectfully reports the accompanying statement and statistics, for the year ending December 31st, 1852, from which it will appear that 4,419 adults, and 6,929 children, have been relieved with donations in money, and 13,383 adults, and 21,718 children, with fuel, showing a diminution in the applications for the former, and an increase of the latter, arising from the severity and long continuance of the winter; yet, taking into view the great emigration during the last five years, and the natural increase of the population of this city, it is a source of congratulation that pauperism is not, to any great extent, on the increase.

The expenses of the department have been $91,189 88, an increase of $22,285 34, and on the following account:

Donations	$31,119 86
Children's Nursing	9,560 37
Transportation of Paupers and Children	980 05
Salaries	9,712 81
Coal and Wood	33,805 08
Other expenses (cartage of fuel, &c.)	6,011 71
	$91,189 88

There have been admitted to the Nursery, Randall's Island, through this department, 1,345 children; 154 have

been indentured to parties in this and the adjoining States, and about 300 are, at present, on trial, and the most satisfactory accounts are received of their general good conduct, and of the attention bestowed on them by their employers. I also report that 503 infants have been under care during the year, of whom 61 have been adopted, 76 returned to parents and friends, 183 have died, and 183 under care on the 31st December, 1852.

Also, through this Department, 2,009 interments have been in the City Cemetry.

I again allude to the subject of the accommodations of the Department of Out-door Poor, and trust that means will be adopted to secure a suitable place, free from the objections and difficulties with which we have now to contend, and with which you are perfectly familiar.

In the distribution of the charities of the city, I have acted with the view to the best interests of all concerned, in an economical distribution of the public money, in relieving the pressing necessities of the distressed, and in this course I hope I have the approbation of the Board of Governors, and of the community in general.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. KELLOCK, Jun.,

Super. of Out-door Poor.

New York, Dec. 31st, 1852.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE,
Rotunda Park,
New York, 1st January, 1853.

SIR,

During the past year this Department has provided for 503 infants, viz.:

At nurse, on the 1st January, 1852.....	164	
Received during the year.....	339	503

of which 61 have been adopted,

76 discharged to parents and friends,
183 have died,
183 living 31st December, 1852,

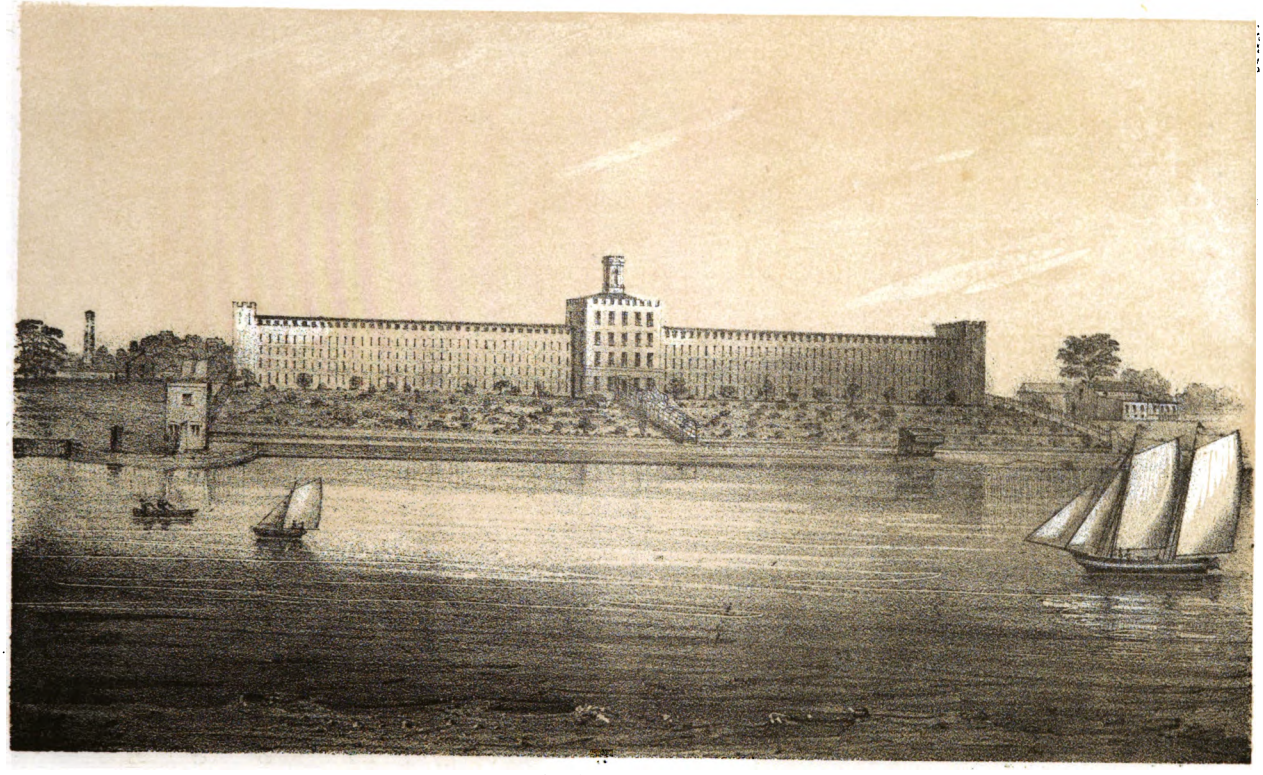
503

1345 children have been sent to Randall's Island Nursery,
154 do. have been indentured from the Nursery,
300 do. are at present placed on trial for apprenticeship.

Respectfully,

G. B. GILBERT,
Clerk.

To GEO. KELLOCK, Esq.,
Supt. of Out-door Poor.



PENITENTIARY.
BLACKWELLS ISLAND.

PENITENTIARY.

OFFICE OF THE PENITENTIARY,
Blackwell's Island,
Dec. 31st, 1852.

To the GOVERNORS *of the* ALMS HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN,

The undersigned has the honor, most respectfully, to report to your Honorable Body the number of prisoners remaining in the Penitentiary on the 31st day of December, 1851, which is as follows:

Remaining, Dec. 31st, 1851		879
Received since that period, from Court—males	890	
" " " females	152	
Received since that period, from Police—males	1,164	
" " " females	2,238	
Total received during the year ending Dec. 31, 1852		4,444

Discharged since that period from Police —		
	males .. 1,173	
" " "	females . 2,114	
Discharged since that period from Court —		
	males 755	
" " "	females .. 108	
Total discharged during year ending Dec. 31, 1852		4,150
Increase for the year ending Dec. 31, 1852		294
Total remaining Dec. 31, 1852		1,173

Number of commitments for

Petty larceny—males	641	
" females	128	
Assault and battery—males	235	
" females	23	
Burglary—males	4	
Counterfeiting—males	1	
Forgery "	1	
Indecent exposure	1	
Grand larceny	2	
Obtaining money by false pretence	1	
Larceny on high seas	1	
Abandonment	1	
Assault with a dangerous weapon	1	
Receiving stolen goods	1	
Counterfeiting (female)	1	
Total number of commitments from Court		1,042

The undersigned invites the serious attention of your Honorable Body to the crowded condition of the Prison, and the steady increase of commitments. Were its system of discipline and government both theoretically and practically right—were it really a "terror to evil doers," or a school of reform—there should be a constant decrease in the number of its inmates. It would not then be the purposely-selected abode of the prostitute and the vagrant; it would not be the convenient, occasional resort of the scum of our city, its desperadoes and its petty depredators, in their hours of want and weariness. Yet such is its character; and no change can be effected so long as the present buildings and system of government are retained.

There is now, under the control of the Governors, an extensive Alms House Department, and very soon the Work House will be ready for occupancy. The plain and obvious classification that should be made of those whom the law commits to their government and control may then be adopted—to wit, paupers, vagrants, and criminals.

The Penitentiary may then be restricted in its use to the disciplinary treatment of the latter class. The work, indeed, should be commenced now; but instead of a policy so manifestly wise and humane, both courts and magistrates seem to regard the Penitentiary as a sort of general receptacle for the sweepings of the city. Diseased prostitutes, with their victims and associates; paupers, drunkards, and vagrants, of all sorts; the lame, the maimed, and the blind; the half idiotic wreck of lust and appetite; thieves, rowdies, and ruffians; children without parents or a home; old and hardened offenders;—these, all, are to be found congregated together within the walls of the Penitentiary, and

when here, to prevent the contaminating and corrupting influence of their daily intercourse itself, is utterly impossible. Who can wonder at the debasement of mind which impels so many of this strange family, when set at liberty, instinctively to hasten their return? Some, indeed, have here found their retreat for years.

This Prison must continue to enjoy its "bad eminence" as one of the largest prisons in the world, until it is subjected to the most thorough and radical reform. The undersigned has, honestly and indefatigably, labored to enforce good order and subordination; to require cleanliness, both of the person and premises; and to secure the zealous attempts of the chaplains and others, to create and promote a healthy moral feeling among the prisoners. But to expect anything like a compensating success for the labor thus bestowed, under existing circumstances, is almost hoping against hope.

Perhaps it may be doubted whether it be within the power of the Board of Governors to apply a remedy for these evils. The undersigned does not pretend to decide so important a question. But if they have not the power, would it not be wise, is it not, indeed, the duty of the department, entrusted by the city charter, and the laws of the State, with the exclusive control and management of our prisons, to ask for such additional authority as may be necessary to enable them to effect the required changes both in the buildings and in the system of discipline.

The *idea* of a *Penitentiary* seems to be that of a place where the State or county, may deal paternally and correctively with those who are, for the first time tempted to the

commission of crime. Here, the lower grades of offences are theoretically taken as the development of a disposition not yet thoroughly debased. Admitting, for the sake of argument, the propriety of these views, it, surely, is a duty so to plan, arrange, and administer the Institution, that its inmates may not be subjected to influences, even more polluting than those which first led them to the commission of crime; rather, indeed, that they may be left entirely apart from evil associations, be brought to a realizing sense of the ruinous effects of a profligate life, and may be awakened to penitence and reform.

But to accomplish this, there should be, if not entire separation, at least a proper classification of the prisoners. Considering the shortness of the time for which they are committed, the objections sometimes urged against the "separate system" in prisons, designed for those convicted of the higher crimes, will not here apply. And it would, probably, in the end, be wisest to modify the Penitentiary on this system. If that may not be, however, every facility should be provided for the judicious classification of the prisoners. This being done, the vagrants proper being sent to the Work House, and paupers to the Alms House, we might reasonably anticipate both a large reduction in the expenses of management, and a decrease of those offences in the city, which are punishable with confinement within its walls.

All thought of continuing the use of the present Prison building, in the event of such changes, would have to be abandoned. They might, indeed, be still used temporarily, until new ones were erected, and then it were better that they should be demolished. The materials would not be lost.

In the possible contingency of these suggestions receiving the attention of your Honorable Body, the undersigned begs further to say, that the ground just north of the new office, and south of the wall which separates the Alms House portion of the Island, affords as favorable a site for a prison as could be desired. It is very much higher than that where the present building stands, and there is ample room for a structure of such extent and conveniences, as experience and observation show to be desirable.

If these views be entertained, they must necessarily modify the action which, otherwise, is imperatively demanded by the condition of the prison building. And, whilst the undersigned would fain hope that they may lead to the reform so greatly needed, yet his duty will not allow him to refrain from calling your attention to the additions, alterations and improvements, necessary with the continuance of the present system.

ADDITIONAL CELLS.

In the south wing of the Prison there are 240 cells. Of these, 40 cells are occupied by 80 men; the 200 remaining cells accommodating 360 women, 100 of these cells having two inmates each. In each cell there is but one iron frame, with sacking bottom, two and one-half feet wide. When this has to serve for two occupants, they are compelled to lie with heads at the opposite ends of the frame, thus bringing the feet of one directly in the face of the other. Will any one, accustomed to the ordinary conveniences and decencies of life, wonder that sometimes night is made hideous with the yells and fightings of men thus situated. For it must not be

overlooked, that besides the natural repulsiveness of such a condition, even with the choice of our bed-fellow, here it is impossible to make selections. The most loathsome may be placed, perchance, by the side of the most brutal; a struggle ensues, and sometimes blood flows. The Warden may be attracted to the scene of contest, as the undersigned has frequently been, but how is he to discriminate between the guilty and the innocent.

All are locked in their cells, but the men can converse with the women through the grated doors.

The description of an ordinary night scene in this Prison, would be but a recital of lewd songs and ribald jests, interspersed with scuffling and fighting. During a portion of the year a night watch has been allowed, when comparative quiet was secured; but as the Warden was directed to discontinue the services of the Guard, it is now impossible to enforce silence or anything like order. As it is necessary that there should be some one in the corridor, to answer the calls of those attacked with sudden illness, as those of dissolute lives are liable to be, two inmates of the institution, females, are employed in this service. Having the range of the Prison, although, indeed, without access into the cells, it may be imagined how far profitable and improving, both to themselves and to the other prisoners, must be their nocturnal visits at the grated cell doors, and how convenient must be such messengers for those whose plottings in crime are carried on generally with as much keenness in confinement, as when at large.

In the north wing of the Prison are 256 cells, all of which are occupied by men; fifty of which have each two occupants.

These facts speak with sufficient distinctness as to the necessity of additional cells, and a change in the night system.

DISSOLUTE WOMEN.

If the facts, as to the patronage and support virtually yielded by our city government, through its charitable and penal institutions, to the cause of prostitution, could be fully apprehended by orderly and virtuous citizens, probably some method would be devised for putting an end to this public shame.

It is well known to your Honorable Board that what is called the "Penitentiary Hospital" is, in truth, little else than the great venereal hospital of the city, and that it enjoys the unenviable repute of being one of the very largest.

The rites of humanity are not to be denied to the poor victim of deception, lust, or penury, nor should she be turned adrift to die in her shame. This is a duty of society to the individual; but not less does society owe it to itself so to regulate its charities as not to countenance or encourage the wrong. When a poor creature finds herself "diseased," she has but to give herself up, as the Tombs phrase is, and she is sent to the Hospital, where she enjoys excellent medical advice and attendance, good nursing, suitable food, comfortable bed, &c. So soon as cured, the harpies and fiends, who live on the ruin of her soul and body, hasten her return to her city haunts; assisted by a class of beings who call themselves men, and arrogate the title of lawyers, are ready to aid in procuring her discharge—a simple process, for which every convenience is officially afforded, and to

receive her as soon as the ferry boat passes over to the city. She returns, "like the sow that was washed, to her wallowing in the mire;" is again cured at the expense of virtuous and laborious tax-payers; and thus the scene alternates between the house of infamy and the Hospital, until death steps in, and at least relieves the city treasury from any farther expense than that of a pine coffin, and its transportation to Potter's Field.

The prostitute bears a twofold relation to society, and it is because in our treatment of her hitherto, we have overlooked this fact, that we allow the existence of such evils as have been described. She is unfortunate, and so deserves our pity and care; but she is likewise guilty, and, therefore, should be amenable to the penalties of the law.

Intimately connected as this subject is with the daily duties of the Warden, he does not feel at liberty to neglect inviting to it the attention of your Honorable Board.

INTEMPERANCE.

The fact so often and by so many proclaimed, that the use of intoxicating drinks is the prime cause, in nearly every case in our country, of crime and vagrancy, still stands true, as tested by the experience of this Prison; and the undersigned is constrained to refer to it in his annual report, in the hope that his testimony thus corroborating that of almost the entire body of prison officers in our own and other States, may induce your Honorable Board to inquire what influence they can exert for its suppression. It is not too much to say, that if the liquor traffic were broken

up, the numbers committed to this Prison would be diminished three-fourths.

Intoxication, indeed, is not entirely unknown even within the Prison walls. This may look like a strange acknowledgment from the Warden; but the truth is, it is now almost impossible to prevent the introduction of liquor among a portion of the prisoners.

There are three channels, through all of which it may, and probably does, flow in. The first is by the free communication with the Alms House department. The supplies for the Prison are landed at the Alms House wharf, and are there carted to the several buildings on the prison grounds, as required. Thus there is abundant facility for smuggling in liquors. Tobacco, likewise, and pipes are thus introduced; some of the paupers, carrying on the contraband trade, through the agency of the drivers of the carts. This may and should be obviated, in a great degree, by erecting a Gate House or Lodge, at the stone wall that separates the grounds of the Penitentiary from the Alms House grounds; and this should be in charge of a faithful officer, not of a prisoner or pauper.

The second convenience for the introduction of rum to the prison, is by the men employed in the boats belonging to the Penitentiary Ferry, and the boat employed at the Hospital. The manifest remedy for this evil, is to employ in the boats none but *paid* and responsible men.

I would respectfully recommend but one landing place for all boats belonging to the Penitentiary and Hospital departments, and that should be at the place long since established for the Penitentiary Ferry.

The undersigned aims by vigilance and attention, to check the above evils. Although he has conscientiously endeavored in this particular, as well as in others, to discharge his duty, according to his best understanding of it, he yet finds it impossible to content himself with the actual condition of affairs, however satisfactory may be their general outward appearance. The evils are serious, and they can only be reached by remedies within the power of your Honorable Body to institute.

Several other improvements require notice, if the radical reforms already suggested, should not be adopted.

There should be

A WASH HOUSE

connected with this establishment. At the present time, all the washing for its 1,200 inmates is done in the basement of the Hospital, with none of the modern improvements for drying and ironing. The Warden has no control over this essential part of the economy of the Institution. The consequence is, that there is a constant loss of clothes, by purloining or otherwise, for which nobody is responsible.

DINING HALL—FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN.

The building occupied at present as a cook house, may be extended, and an eating apartment thus provided for the men. By a further extension on a line with the carpenters' shop, room may be made for work-shops, and other portions will be required for a tool house, lumber shed, store house, &c.

A new building is also greatly wanted near to the Female Prison; the first floor to serve as a dining hall, and the upper story for work rooms for the women. At present they eat in the prison, and go thence to the fourth story of the middle house to work, a practice found to be sadly subversive of good order and discipline.

A BARN

Is also required for the cattle and horses, which are found indispensible in the heavy work to be done about the prison grounds, and in the quarry.

REPAIRS TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH WINGS.

I am also constrained to ask your attention, especially to the roofs. The present ones should be taken off, and replaced with tin. And also to the cells in the Female Prison. The joints are filled with bed bugs, which scraping and whitewashing, faithfully persevered in, have thus far failed to exterminate. I see no remedy for this serious evil but to hard finish the walls.

VISITORS.

Some restriction is indispensably necessary to the constant influx of visitors. There is, in truth, little or no impediment existing to the intercourse of prisoners with any of their acquaintances. The evils inevitably resulting are too apparent to require comment. Discipline is subverted, and the chances for the exercise of a reformatory influence are fatally interfered with.

GAS FOR THE ISLAND.

The propriety of lighting the buildings and grounds with gas, is also respectfully commended to your notice. The arrangement might, with great advantage, be extended to all the establishments on the Island.

The prisoners, both male and female, all that have been able to work, have been employed at various occupations. Mr. William W. Dow, the Master Carpenter and Keeper, has, during the year, built a very fine stone building, two stories and an attic, occupied in part for the Penitentiary office, store, and bread room, and the upper part as a dwelling for Wm. B. Flagler, Esq., the very efficient Clerk of the department. Also, a very fine frame boat house, to be used in part for a reception house for prisoners, and also preparatory to discharging them; extensive repairs to prisons, Hospital, Middle House; also, all the wheelwright work, such as building cask, repairing the same, wheel-barrows, repairing boats, making pails, kids, coffins, window sashes, painting and glazing.

The Shoe Department has been under the charge of Mr. Robert McGee, who has conducted the affairs of his department in a very creditable manner, both to himself and the institution, manufacturing shoes for the wants of all the prisoners, male and female, besides turning a large amount of work in store, more fully set forth in schedule annexed.

The Blacksmith's Department has been under the charge of Mr. O. L. Lamb, who is deserving of all praise for the very able manner in which he has conducted everything connected with his department. During the year he has

made a full set of cell doors for the City Prison; iron bedsteads for the various departments; tin cups, pans; tin plates, for mess room; slop pails, coal scuttles; roofing of buildings with tin; making chain, pickaxes;—in fact, everything appertaining to his line of business.

The Mason work has been under the supervision of Mr. Abram H. Quick, who, during the year, has put up the stone building occupied as the Penitentiary office; building sewers, foundations for buildings, building stone walls, laying flagging, settling curb and gutter, laying brick gutters, lathing and plastering, and jobbing of every description, without the aid of any but the inmates of the Prison, which, upon inspection, redounds much to his credit.

The upper Quarry has been under the charge of Mr. H. Brainard, who, during the year, has worked a gang of men varying from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five, employed in getting out stone for the new Work House, unloading lumber, lime, bricks; and a large number of men detailed from his gang has performed all the labor work for the Work House; a gang of from ten to twenty men, employed cutting stone for the same. In short, all the stone for the Work House has been quarried by the inmates of the Penitentiaay, as well as all the duties of laborers; and a very large share of the stone that has been cut for that building was performed by the convicts, besides the services of from four to six keepers.

Mr. Philip Brown and John De Mott have been employed in quarrying and cutting stone for sea wall. Mr. Brown has, during the year, built a very substantial Stone Dock, with steps for a landing place, on the west side of the Island, besides a great extent of sea wall.

A gang of 18 men, under the charge of Mr. McKenna, has been employed at the new Potter's Field on Ward's Island, digging pits, making roads, and sundry other work; also, a gang of 20 men and a keeper have been employed at Randall's Island, blasting rocks, making roads, farming, &c.

The old and broken-down male inmates have been employed in breaking stone for macadamizing. Every man and woman able to labor has been kept at work; none eating the bread of idleness.

The females have been under the charge of Mr. John Hackett, assisted by Mrs. Mary W. Raymond and Miss Ann P. Batey, in the sewing shop. They have been employed in making and mending Prison clothes, garments for the Alms House, for the children on Randall's Island, caps for the same, knitting stockings, as is more fully set forth in schedule annexed. All the washing for the Institution is performed by the inmates; all the nurses at the Penitentiary Hospital are selected from the inmates, as well as all the domestics employed at the Lunatic Asylum.

The Warden takes this occasion to return thanks to William B. Flagler, Esq., the very efficient Clerk of the Penitentiary department, for the prompt and faithful performance of his arduous duties; also, to Jacob H. Ridabock, Esq., Deputy Warden, for the interest manifested by him in the discharge of his duties; also, to Mr. William Baush, Hall Keeper, to whom the Warden is mainly indebted for the cleanliness which prevails at all times in the Male Prison. All the Keepers, with few exceptions, have endeavored, to the best of their ability, to perform every duty assigned them.

The Warden, in conclusion, would say, that he has exerted himself to the best of his ability, and to the extent of the facilities at his command, to maintain good order and secure thorough cleanliness, and so to administer the discipline of the Institution, as to promote the reformation of its inmates. His success he leaves to the judgment of his superiors in office. That he has not accomplished more, is chiefly owing to the character of the buildings, and the plan of government devised before your Honorable Body entered upon your philanthropic and arduous duties, and entailed upon us with all the rigidity of a system, for whose overthrow time, money, and perseverance are required. All were well bestowed, however, for its attainment. Age does not sanctify error, and that is not the best economy which regards the cost of doing away abuses more than the blessings of the result.

All of which is respectfully submitted by,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KEEN,

Warden.

SCHEDULE

Of Articles Manufactured in the Sewing Room, for Penitentiary use.

Woolen jackets	488	
" pants	808	pr.
Ticking "	964	"
Denim "	957	"
Ticking shirts	1,328	
Denim "	870	
" frocks	1,509	
Ticking "	269	
" chemise	1,314	
Kersey petticoats	504	
Burlap "	24	
Woolen caps	708	
" mittens	912	
" vests	72	
Suspenders	404	pr.
Bed ticks	96	
Pillow "	479	
Shrouds	60	
Men's socks	1,472	pr.
Women's stockings	480	"

Made for Alms House Department.

Muslin shirts	1,868
Flannel "	393
Muslin chemise	534
Denim frocks	174

Made for Randall's Island.

Suits of boys' winter clothes	800
Boys' cloth caps	780
Men's " "	66
Children's stockings	462 pr.
Boys' shirts	168 "

Manufactured in Blacksmith's Shop.

Iron bedsteads	388
" doors for City Prison	128
Tin pans	1,338
" cups	926
Quart pots	174

Manufactured in the Shoe Shop.

Men's Shoes	1,574 pr.
Women's "	1,898 "
Shoes mended	889 "

Sent to the Store House.

Men's shoes	391 pr.
" "	595 "

NURSERY ESTABLISHMENT.
RANDALL'S ISLAND.

NURSERIES, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

To the GOVERNORS *of the* ALMS HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your rules, I respectfully submit my Annual Report of the admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year.

Admitted during the year, as per table annexed,

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
	69	489	733	503	1794	
Rem'g. Dec. 31, 1851...	59	209	799	352	1419	
	128	698	1,532	855		3,213
Discharged.....	73	504	660	601	1738	
Deaths	1	3	95	65	164	
	74	507	755	566		1,902
Rem'g. Dec. 31, 1852..	54	191	777	289		1,311

Decrease during the year..... 108

You will perceive by the foregoing that there have been three thousand two hundred and thirteen inmates in this

department during the past year. One thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight have been discharged, and one hundred and sixty-four have died. The decrease during the past year has been one hundred and eight. Of the deaths, one was drowned, leaving one hundred and sixty-three that came under the Physician's care, as shown by his Annual Report.

There have been twenty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty-five garments made in the Sewing Room connected with this department, during the past year, valued at seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine 41-100 dollars, as per monthly returns from the Store Department.

Statements of work done and produce raised on the Island, are also annexed, marked A and B.

The average attendance at the School on the Island has been six hundred and ninety. The children went through their examinations during the year with credit to themselves and their teachers, and highly satisfactory to the Trustees of the P. S. Society.

There have been four thousand four hundred and eighteen interments at Potter's Field during the year, of which eleven hundred and fifty-three have been at the new City Cemetery on Ward's Island, which was opened on the twenty-eighth of August last. See returns annexed, marked D.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JONA. STEARNS,
Warden.

RANDALL'S ISLAND,
January 1, 1853.

A. *Produce raised on Randall's Island, from Dec. 31st, 1851, to Dec. 31st, 1852.*

31	tons of hay	$20 00	$620 00
3	" " " salt	10 00	30 00
10	" " straw	15 00	150 00
400	bushels of oats	40 00	160 00
950	" " potatoes	50	475 00
1,216	" " turnips	20	243 20
100	" " onions	50	50 00
250	" " beets	37½	93 75
250	" " carrots	37½	92 75
300	" " parsnips	37½	112 50
20	" " parsley	1 50	30 00
500	" " spinage	50	250 00
200	" " tomatoes	50	100 00
100	" " radishes	25	25 00
150	" " Lima beans	50	75 00
19,339	heads of cabbage	2	386 78
18,800	" " leeks		110 00
1,000	" " celery		30 00
400	pumpkins		20 00
Sweet corn, beans, Peas, &c.			50 00
78,222	quarts milk	3	2,346 66
			$5,451 64

B. *Work done on Randall's Island, from Dec. 31st, 1851, to Dec. 31st, 1852.*

Carpenter's work at Prison	$250	00
" " " Hospital	400	00
" " 26 panels picket fence	32	50
" " water closet	25	00
" " jobbing and making coffins	100	00
Blacksmith's "	100	00
Shoemaker's "	150	00
	$1,057	50

E

ons, Jurs, vA	Net Debit and Credit of Institutions.
1,76 35	$45,086 42
2,5....	50,190 90
1,1....	15,804 84
7....	8,545 27
2....	2,943 50
3,2....	41,145 28
....	48,026 78

JRN

July.

2,414

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e 1st of January, 1853.

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C.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths on Randall's Island, during the Year 1852.

Months.	Admissions.							Discharges.							Deaths.						
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
January	3	25	53	31	112	69	43	2	32	36	30	100	57	43	..	1	16	13	30	25	5
February	2	27	46	34	109	65	44	3	19	48	30	100	62	38	..	..	4	7	11	11	..
March	9	17	43	28	97	53	44	7	27	69	30	133	93	40	1	..	7	7	15	10	5
April	5	47	51	30	133	77	56	11	43	71	43	168	113	55	..	..	6	1	7	6	1
May	10	56	88	73	227	139	88	11	80	94	73	258	159	99	..	1	6	6	13	12	1
June	7	51	58	50	166	89	77	8	43	63	52	166	103	63	..	..	5	3	8	6	2
July	8	55	93	44	200	119	81	4	35	35	29	103	60	43	..	..	4	3	7	6	1
August	5	28	47	50	130	89	41	7	33	57	45	142	80	62	..	..	11	5	16	15	1
September	1	61	67	34	163	80	83	5	50	55	44	154	86	68	..	..	10	6	16	16	..
October	3	53	99	54	209	132	77	..	35	40	40	115	68	47	..	1	3	2	6	5	1
November	9	28	51	30	118	84	34	9	72	43	46	170	97	73	..	..	8	4	12	12	..
December	7	41	37	45	130	74	56	6	35	49	39	129	84	45	..	..	15	8	23	23	..
Total	69	489	733	503	1794	1070	724	73	504	660	501	1738	1062	676	1	3	95	65	164	147	17

STORE DEPARTMENT, B. I.,
January 1st, 1853.

To the GOVERNORS *of the* ALMS HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN:

With your usual requirements and custom, I herewith present to you my annual report of the transactions of the Store Department, Blackwell's Island, for the year ending December 31st, 1352.

Amount of stock on hand, January 1st, 1852.	$19,407 38
Received during the year, per requisitions.....	170,878 09
" " " " manufactured articles from Work House.	57,403 73
" " " " lumber.....	2,052 33
" " " " manufactured articles from Penitentiary.	15,811 31
" " " " manufactured articles from Alms House.	5,999 62
Total, amount merchandise received....	$271,552 46
Distributed to institutions, as per requisitions.	$262,916 52
Leaving a balance of stock on hand.....	$8,635 94

The building that was in course of erection for an ice-house and barn, when my last annual report was made, has been completed, and found to answer all the purposes for which it was intended.

I think there will be a great saving in the article of ice, as the waste this year has been much less than last, (although the ice first put in was very poor,) while Bellevue Hospital and Randall's Island have been supplied from here, at about one quarter the cost of the previous year, when the ice was purchased in the city.

The many difficulties attending the steamboat landing, compels me again respectfully to call your attention to the necessity of having a pier, as formerly proposed, built.

You will observe that the amount of stock is much less than last year, when there was a large quantity of lumber and materials on hand, that has since been drawn and used by the department.

With this you will find a table showing the amount of goods distributed to each institution monthly, also, showing the amount of the monthly receipts of goods from the departments, also my inventory of stock on hand.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

N. P. ANDERSON,
Storekeeper, Blackwell's Island.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND,
January 1st, 1853.

SIMEON DRAPER, ESQ.,

President Board of Governors.

SIR,—Herewith you will receive the inventory of stock on hand this day in the Store Department, Blackwell's Island.

DRY GOODS.

1,070¾	yards prison cloth, 56c	$599 62	
3,900	" tweed, 7c	273 02	
240	" blue muslin, 11c	26 40	
876	" twilled " 8½c	74 46	
944	" brown " 7c	66 08	
750	" bl'ch'd " 8c	60 00	
756	" denims, 13c	93 28	
1,907¾	" calico, 7c	133 53	
465½	" Canton flannel (col'd), 11c	51 21	
13,070	" red " 17c	232 90	
251	" fustian, 23c	56 73	
801¾	" check, 10c	80 17	
100	pieces toweling, 10s	125 00	
90	lbs. cotton batting, 11c	9 90	
60	" lamp wick, 20c	12 00	
100	" cotton thread, 55c	55 00	
76	" linen " 83c	63 08	
56	" woolen yarn, 65c	36 40	
22	doz. spools cotton, 4s	11 00	
9	gross shoe lacers, 1s. 6d	1 69	
			$2,067 47

Wearing Apparel.

49	pairs kersey pants, 10s.....	$61 25
308	" fustian pants, 6s.....	227 25
44	" denim " 5s.....	27 50
26	kersey jackets, 10s.....	32 50
11	denim " 5s.....	6 88
10	fustian vests, 6s. 6d.....	8 12
44	pairs blankets, 16s.....	88 00
8	mattrasses, 8s.....	8 00
62	kersey petticoats, 8s.....	62 00
24	check aprons, 1s.....	3 00
108	pillow ticks, 1s. 6d.....	20 25
2	bed-spreads, 8s.....	2 00
1	doz. cotton hose, 12s.....	1 50
67	denim short gowns, 2s. 6d.....	20 94
30	muslin " " 2s. 6d.....	9 38
1	doz. denim shirts, $7 50.....	7 50
7	" handkerchiefs, 12s.....	10 50
55	flannel chemises, 5s.....	34 37
4	doz. children's shirts, 43c.....	1 68
6	" " petticoats, 24s....	18 00
2	" " frocks, 18s.....	4 50
1	" " stockings, 6s.....	75
4	pairs " cacks, 2s.....	1 00
104	" men's shoes, 10s.....	130 00
225	" women's " 7s.....	196 87
11	" children's " 6s.....	8 25
6	doz. pairs suspenders, 6s.....	5 25
		$997 24

Hard Ware.

530	lbs. cast steel chisels, hammers, &c., 20c.....	106 00
7½	doz. scissors, 24s.....	24 50

17	doz. pairs G. S. Spectacles, 16s.	$34 00	
1	" clothes hooks, 2s	25	
1	" wrack combs, 6s	75	
12	" C. and F. " 4s	6 00	
10	" fine " 8s	10 00	
2	" chalk lines, 3s	75	
5	" pitchforks, 6s	3 75	
15	garden scupples, 2s	3 75	
5	cold chisels, 1s. 6d	94	
2	augers, 6s	1 50	
3	closet locks, 2s	75	
6	shaving boxes, 1s	75	
7	" brushes, 1s	88	
6	razors, 2s	1 75	
11	" strops, 1s. 6d	2 06	
10	gross thimbles, $3 50	35 00	
14	" screws, 32c	4 48	
6	" knitting needles, 6s	4 50	
52	" hooks and eyes, 14c	7 28	
18	" iron spoons, $2 50	45 00	
47	great gross buttons, 6s	35 25	
9,000	needles, 12s	13 50	
2	lanterns, 4s	1 00	
8	large door bolts, 20c	1 60	
1	buck saw, 6s	75	
86	papers brads, 1s	10 88	
264	" carpet tacks, 5c	13 20	
9	brass door handles	1 35	
2	carpenter's rule, 2s	50	
1	door spring	1 00	
1	doz. brass rings, 1s. 6d	19	
5	firmer chisels	1 50	
1	plastering trowel, 4s	50	
			$375 86

Tin Ware.

28	large pans, 6s	$21 00
5	" " 5s	3 12
4	" soup ladles, 8s	4 00
2	" boilers, 10s	2 50
4	" funnels, 2s	1 00
2	powder cans, 8s	2 00
12	chambers, 6s	9 00
4	house pails, 8s	4 00
19	coffee kettles, 8s	19 00
2	12 quart sauce pans, 6s	1 50
17	8 " " " 4s	8 50
24	4 " " " 2s. 6d	7 50
80	2 " " " 2s	20 00
160	wash basins, 2s. 6d	30 00
29	1 quart dippers, 2s	7 25
47	pint " 1s. 6d	8 81
2	doz. lamps, $5	10 00
6	" " 2s	1 50
40	dust pans, 1s. 6d	7 50
432	cups, 5c	21 60
12	8 quart pails, 4s	6 00
6	2 " " 2s	1 50
2	1 gallon measures, 3s	76
1	half " " 1s. 6d	38
4	1 quart " 1s	50
8	lamp feeders, 1s. 6d	1 50
89	tumblers, 1s	11 13
4	sheet iron boilers, 12s	6 00
3	" " coal hods, 6s	2 25
		$219 79

Stationery.

9	gross steel pens, 8s	9 00

4	doz. barrel pens, 2s.....	$1 00	
4½	gross pen holders, 16s.....	9 00	
13	doz. lead pencils, 6s.....	9 75	
6	" slate " 2c.....	12	
2	lbs. wafers, 4s.....	1 00	
11	bottles ink, 2s.....	2 75	
5	" carmine ink, 1s.....	63	
12	sheets drawing paper, 1s.....	1 50	
½	ream envelopes "	2 50	
4,500	envelopes, 15c.....	6 25	
8	reams letter paper, 10s.....	16 00	
8	ink-stands, 4s.....	4 00	
			$64 00

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

100	feet fire hose and pipe, 60c.....	60 00	
70	lbs. sash cord, 22c.....	15 40	
32	" twine, 4s.....	16 00	
2	axletrees, 4s.....	1 00	
100	iron bound pails, 6s.....	75 00	
27	wash tubs, 12s.....	40 50	
43	oak kidds, 4s.....	21 50	
2	meat boxes.....	13 50	
2	paint brushes, 3s.....	75	
500	fire bricks, $3 50.....	17 50	
6½	doz. white wash brushes, $12....	78 00	
16	" scrub " $2 75...	44 00	
19	wash boards, 2s.....	4 75	
54	gross clothes pins, 15c.....	8 10	
5	saw bucks, 3s.....	1 88	
7	pairs ox bows, 4s.....	3 50	
1½	doz. wisk brooms, 16s.....	3 00	
4	" hickory " 10s.....	5 00	
5	" birch " 6s.....	3 75	
			$413 13

STORES.

12	tons soft coal, $5 50	$66 00
43	" hard " 3 94	169 49
1,280	bushels potatoes, 45c	576 00
449	cwt. shorts, 9s	505 00
1,073	gallons molasses, 20c	214 14
50	lbs. glauber salts, 6c	3 00
90	" salaratus, 6c	5 40
30	" ginger, 6c	1 80
6	" alspice, 14c	1 84
10	" mustard, 28c	2 80
65	" starch, 7c	11 55
5	" burnt umber, 8c	40
4	" gum camphor, 40c	1 60
8	" castile soap, 11c	88
1,188	" excelsior " 3c	35 64
450	" white lead, 7c	31 50
1,200	" coffee, 10c	120 00
80	" pepper, 1s	10 00
182	" candles, 10c	18 20
662	" tobacco, 10c	66 20
44	" snuff, 22c	9 68
2,384	" rice, 4c	95 36
12,816	" hay, 12s	192 24
2,467	" straw, 9s	277 58
961	" crackers, 5c	48 05
464	" sugar, 6c	27 84
50	" lard, 13c	6 50
83	" British lustre, 8c	6 64
27	" chrome green, 22c	5 94
2	" Prussian blue, 8s	2 00
30	" litherage, 6c	1 80
3	gross matches, 8s	3 00

100	kegs powder, 20s.	250 00	
13	boxes charcoal, 12s.	19 50	
30	gals. brandy, $1 65	49 50	
127	" gin, 55c	69 85	
10	" Madeira wine, 10s.	12 50	
20	" neat's foot oil, 8s.	20 00	
7	bbls. beef, $6	42 00	
19	" soap, 8s.	19 00	
15	" vinegar, 22s.	41 25	
1	" cement, 10s.	1 25	
12	bush. rye, 8s.	12 00	
12	" beans, 12s.	18 00	
4	sacks salt, 14s.	7 00	
10	gals. spirits of turpentine, 4s.	5 00	
14	hay rakes, 2s.	3 50	
100	tons of ice (estimated), $2 56	256 00	
100	bush. oats, 54c.	54 00	
4,413	loaves bread, 7c.	308 91	
			$3,707 33

FIXTURES.

1	copying press	4 00
1	horse cover	6 00
1	horse, cart, and harness	235 00
1	clock	7 00
1	desk and book rack	30 37
	Ice tools	9 00
	Hoisting apparatus for store and barn	60 00
	Ditto for coal	25 00
6	lamps	6 00
3	stoves and pipes	46 00

1	small stove	$2 50	
1	refrigerator	10 00	
4	scales	133 14	
3	office stools	2 00	
6	" chairs	12 00	
1	table	10 00	
1	pair coal tubs	20 00	
2	trucks	14 00	
1	wagon	15 00	
2	jack screws	80 00	
12	fire buckets	12 00	
1	turpentine can	2 00	
2	coal hods	2 00	
100	bags	14 50	
2	boxes (for filing papers)	2 25	
1	ewer and basin	0 75	
	Blocks and fall (for bake-house).	9 63	
1	pair skidds	3 25	
2	shovels	2 00	
9	scoops	2 87	
1	set of measures	4 50	
1	pair window shades	3 00	
1	directory	2 25	
3	molasses gates	2 75	
1	seive	0 34	
			$791 09
			$8,635 94

N. P. ANDERSON,

Storekeeper, Blackwell's Island.

), TO THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

eptember.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
4,307 06	7,286 12	4,771 39	5,593 86	56,699 90
6,893 30	7,432 36	3,892 06	4,276 69	56,322 94
4,555 12	3,673 77	4,032 05	6,106 26	45,872 64
2,927 44	2,818 38	2,911 90	4,724 85	30,896 48
433 86	718 54	507 02	581 09	5,925 62

STORE DEPARTMENT, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

To the GOVERNORS *of the* ALMS HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN,

The undersigned would respectfully submit the following statement of the receipts and distribution from the department under his charge during the past year, with an inventory of stock remaining on hand.

There have been received during the year—

Merchandize from the City.....	$51,115 85	
" " Blackwell's Island	14,657 39	
" " Randall's Island ..	11,150 83	
	$76,924 07	
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1852.....	8,027 08	
		$84,951 15

There have been distributed, as per monthly returns—

To the Nurseries.....	$53,152 33
" Nursery Hospital	14,639 29
" Farm, Randall's Island.....	10,996 76
" City Cemetery.....	501 63

To the Store House, Randall's Isl..	$44 38	
Cash to Governor's office	1,039 80	
	$80,374 19	
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1853.....	4,576 96	
		$84,951 15

In submitting my Annual Report for the past year, I do so with some degree of pleasure, as during the year your Honorable Board having directed that a Store House should be built on the dock, I consequently have been enabled to take care of the supplies coming to the Island. The only inconvenience we now experience is in the fall or spring, on account of the dock being so muddy. I would respectfully suggest that the dock, for thirty feet from the string piece, be planked over, and that a new string piece be put on the front of the dock, as there is now no protection for carts.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

THOS. B. TAPPEN,

Store-keeper.

RANDALL'S ISLAND,

Jan. 1, 1853.

INVENTORY—STORE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

January 1st, 1853.

5	bbls. flour, $5 37½	$26 87
118	" mess beef, $9 12½	164 25
17	" prime " $5 12½	87 13
3	" mess pork, $13 10	39 30
1,415	gallons molasses, 21c	297 15
27	" " 17c	4 59
15	" oil, 84c	12 60
694	lbs. crackers, 8 bbls. 25, 4½c	33 23
5,000	" rice, 3⅜	168 75
1,800	" meal, $1 68¾	30 37
2,157	" sugar, 5½c	118 63
1,200	" coffee, 7¾c	88 50
85	" " ground, 9c	7 65
215	" tea, 17c	36 55
38	" butter, 23c	8 74
83	" lard, 12½c	10 38
47	" pepper, 9½c	4 47
40	" starch, 6c	2 40
1,710	" hard soap, 4½c	76 95
325	" " " excelsior, 5½	17 87
22	bbls. soft "	11 00
8	" vinegar, $3 50	28 00
7	sacks salt, $1 40	9 80
4	quintals of codfish, $3 62	14 48
1,956	yards farmers' linen, 11½c	224 94
989	" denims, 10c	93 90
900	" burlaps, 9½c	85 50
502½	" tweeds, 7c	35 18
307	" " 9c	27 63
149¼	" jean, 29c	43 28
43	" " 25c	10 75

1,422	yards check, 9½c.	$135 09
1,128	" C. kersey, 13c.	146 64
235½	" W. " 25c.	58 88
219	" gamboon, 14c.	30 66
626	" striped, 13½c.	84 51
30	" " 9c.	2 70
1,605	" white muslin, 6½c.	104 33
1,481	" unbleached " 7⅜c.	109 22
107½	" C. flannel, 9⅝c.	10 35
50	" duck, 28c.	14 00
53	" prints, 8½c.	4 51
2½	" cloth	3 75
40	pieces bl'k ribbon, 36c.	14 40
5	" netting, 70c.	3 50
12	lbs. yarn, 55c.	6 60
107	" linen thread, 70c.	74 90
27	" " " 40c.	10 80
4	" cotton " 55c.	2 20
42	" " " 40c.	16 80
36	doz. bl'k stay binding, 21c.	7 56
13	" white " " 25c.	3 25
4	" buck mitts, $7 75.	31 00
1	" " "	6 00
17	g. gross jacket buttons, $1 50.	25 50
6¼	" " suspender " $1 50.	9 37
7½	" " " " tinned, 70c.	5 25
8	" " shirt " 50c.	4 00
4	gross gilt " 95c.	3 80
1,000	needles,	1 50
750	darning needles	94
¾	gross thimbles	1 13
5	packs pins, 55c.	2 75
1	doz. scissors	3 00
½	" "	1 12
73	pair white blankets, $2	146 00

53	pair colored blankets, $1 90	$100 70
32	bed ticks, 70c.	22 40
26	" spreads, 70c.	18 20
157	sheets, 42c.	65 94
9	pillow cases, 16c.	1 44
25	" ticks, 16c.	4 00
3	window curtains, 70c.	2 10
72	boy's suits, summer, 90c.	64 80
24	" winter, $1 25	30 00
164	pantalette " " 90c.	147 60
183	boy's shirts, 22c.	40 26
18	women's petticoats, 85c.	15 30
12	girls " 30c.	3 60
21	" frocks, 60c.	12 60
95	men's shirts, 37½c.	35 63
96	women's chemise, 37½c.	36 00
17	girl's " 22c.	3 74
56	children's flannel, 20c.	11 20
2	flannel shirts, 60c.	1 20
11	table cloths, 75c.	8 25
66	hand towels, 12½c.	8 25
204	eye towels, 5c.	10 20
65	women's aprons, 12½c.	8 12
186	girl's aprons, 14c.	26 04
6	" bonnets, 20c.	1 20
159	handkerchiefs, 10c.	15 90
60	men's caps, 25c.	15 00
14	" jackets, fustian, 75c.	10 50
28	" pants, " 56¼c.	15 75
14	" " kersey, $1 25	17 50
35	" vests, " 81¼c.	28 44
46	pair men's shoes, 80c.	36 80
54	" women's shoes, 80c.	43 20
9	" " " 56c.	5 04

80	pair girl's shoes, 62½c.	$50	00
279	" " " 68¾c.	189	75
123	" boy's " 75c.	91	25
124	" children's " 50c.	62	00
4	gro. shoe lacets	92	00
5½	doz. Victoria boots, 75c.	4	06
2	" men's half hose, $2 80	5	60
4½	" boy's " $1 75	7	87
2½	" women's " $2 80	7	00
4	" girl's " $2	8	00
16	" children's " $1 40	22	40
4	" dressing combs, 75c.	3	00
4	" fine " $1	4	00
4	" coarse " 45c.	1	80
11	" brooms, $1 50	16	50
5½	" wash boards, $1 75	9	62
3	" wooden pails, $2 37½	7	13
½	" door mats	3	00
12	" scrub brushes, $1 87½	22	50
1⅓	" dust " $2 75	3	67
⅓	" sweeping " $12	4	00
¾	" W. wash " $10 50	7	88
1½	" " " $6	9	00
½	" paint "	4	25
½	" shaving "	1	12
½	" willow chairs	5	00
29	tin dippers, 18¾c.	5	44
22	" " 12½c.	2	75
4	" wash basins, 31¼c.	1	25
1	" oil feeder	0	19
11	" mess pans	0	66
7	" chamber pails	7	00
4¼	gro. spoons, $4 50	19	12
31	" screws, 25c.	7	75

1	gro. turn buttons	$9 75
2	doz. shovels, $10 50	21 00
½	" manure forks, $10 50	5 50
¼	" hoes	1 50
12	" axes	1 12
1	" coal hods	7 50
1½	" brass butts	8 00
1	" 4-in. iron butts	1 02
2	" 3½-in. "	2 30
1	" 3-in. "	0 76
2	" 2½-in. "	0 78
2	" 2-in. "	0 52
1	" parliament butts	1 50
2	" brass hooks	2 75
2	" knives and forks	2 62
1½	" tower bolts	1 96
2½	" files	6 25
2½	" shutter fastenings	1 88
44	lbs. finishing nails	4 40
2	kegs nails	6 25
3	latches	0 75
9	till locks	1 71
11	cupboard locks	2 09
5	padlocks	1 05
8	japanned lamps, 14c.	1 12
6	guarded lanterns, 56c.	3 36
4	fire shovels	0 50
19	pokers	2 37
½	ream sand paper	1 25
200	lbs. white lead	13 00
50	" yellow ochre, 4½c.	2 25
21	" chrome yellow, 25c.	5 25
8	" " green, 22c.	1 7
3	boxes glass	6 00

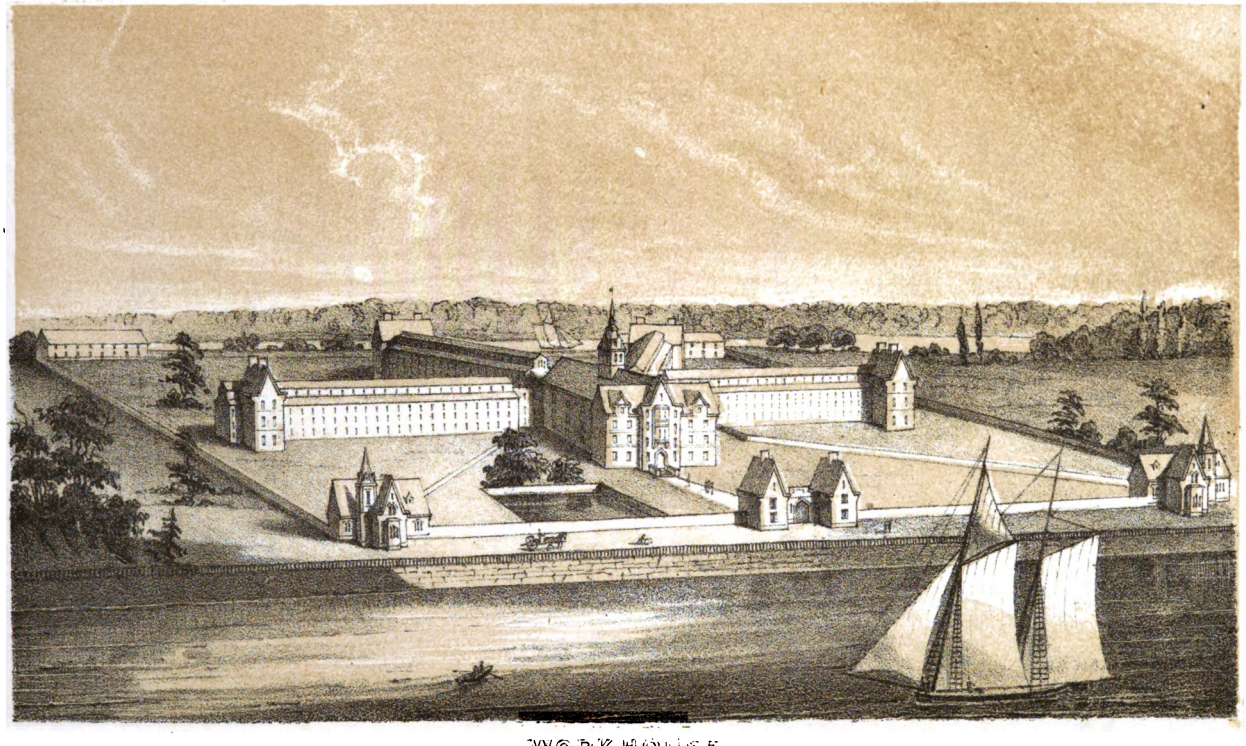
4	bbls. lime	$5 00
4	"	4 00
59	lbs. sole leather, 17c.	10 03
4	sides upper "	10 25
12	lbs. shoe thread, 44c.	5 28
½	" bristles	2 00
95	" shoe nails, 7c.	6 65
1	gro. awl blades	1 25
½	doz. shoe knives	0 44
48	M. sparables, 5c.	2 40
4	spittoons	1 50
12 10-12	doz. chambers, $2 25	28 87
5½	" pitchers, $2 25	12 38
1	" pass books	0 62
3	blank books	1 50
6	bottles ink, 29c.	1 74
		$4,576 96

THOS. B. TAPPEN,

Store-keeper.

RANDALL'S ISLAND,

January 1, 1858.



WORK HOUSE.
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

WORK HOUSE.

To the BOARD OF GOVERNORS *of the* ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with your request on the 3d of December, 1852, I submit to you the following report of the Work House Department, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1852.

The number of inmates remaining in the Work House on the 31st day of December, 1851, was	286	
Received during the year 1852.....	515	
		—801
Discharged by expiration of term.....	44	
" " order of Governors.....	45	
Eloped.....	124	
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.....	11	
" " Bellevue Hospital.....	8	
" " Penitentiary "	8	
Died.....	11	
		—591
Leaving in the Work House on 31st Dec., 1852		210

Our daily number of inmates during the year just past, has averaged 196, being less by 34 than the average of the previous year, 1851.

The cause of this diminution may justly be attributed to a much larger number of able bodied men having been admitted into the Alms House, and other institutions under your supervision.

The inmates have been classed and employed in the following departments, viz.:

Average daily number of			bakers.....	15¼
"	"	"	shoemakers..	16½
"	"	"	tailors.....	15¼
"	"	"	carpenters...	7½
"	"	"	blacksmiths..	9½
"	"	"	coopers.....	13½
"	"	"	tinsmiths....	¾
"	"	"	painters.....	2¾
"	"	"	masons	2¾
"	"	"	laborers.....	92¾

I have appended to this report, several tables, which exhibit the most important part of our operations in the mechanical branches, with a few statistics, that may not be uninteresting to you.

The masons and laborers, or as many of them as could be spared from the new building, have been employed in making sea walls, sewers, grading, &c.

About 900 feet of a very superior sea wall has been built during the year, on the east and west sides of the island.

We have also built a sewer for water closets, at the north end of the north wing of the Work House building, 260

feet long, 6 feet deep, and 3 feet wide, laid in good cement wall. It is covered in a substantial and workman-like manner, and concreted, at the bottom 12 inches thick. At every high tide we have an average depth of 2 feet water in the sewer, which, it is believed, will be sufficient to carry off all the filth therein deposited.

The barn and ice house on the dock, which were framed and raised last year, and noticed in my last report, have since been completed, and are now in use.

The few carpenters that we have had committed to the department this year, have been engaged in making coffins for the city poor, repairing ox and horse carts, stone boats, wheel and hand barrows, and various other kinds of jobbing.

The male wing of the Work House building, with kitchen, scullery, and store rooms, will be in such a state of completion as to enable us to occupy them by the first of February next, when we hope to see that portion of the Work House finished, organized, and disciplined, in such a manner as to meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends and projectors.

A majority of the inmates in the Charitable Institution under your charge, have always from early life, been accustomed to live in idleness, and do neither care for nor feel the shame consequent to pauperism, and are therefore entirely destitute of the honest pride gained by industry and moral habits.

A writer on this subject has said, "It would be a great point gained if there could be some line drawn, some distinction made, which could be impressed upon the feelings

of the poor themselves, between those who are reduced by real misfortune, or providential affliction, to subsist on alms, and those who are maintained at the public expense.

"I cannot but think that the establishment of two such institutions, might tend to draw this line of separation.

"The Poor House should be a place of comparative comfort; it should be liberally, though economically, maintained; it should be a refuge from the evils and miseries of life; in fine, it should be what the poor-laws contemplated.

"The Work House should be a place of hardships, of ample, though coarse fare; it should be administered with strictness—with severity; it should be as repulsive as is consistent with humanity, for it is most evident that humanity is far more concerned in using every method to incite the laboring classes to depend upon themselves, than to depend upon the charities of the city. When the industrious man can, with difficulty, obtain subsistence, it is most unjust, as well as most detrimental to the moral being of the individual, to encourage him in idleness by the gratuitous offer of a better, at least, a sufficient subsistence."

I am fully aware that it would require great perseverance and industry, on the part of the officers, to draw this line, and do justice to the two classes; but could it be done, it might materially conduce to giving a proper direction to those sympathies which, perhaps, at present disturb the more rational consideration of the subject. We feel for the old and infirm, the sick, and, indeed, all who are providentially afflicted, and are anxious that every attention should be extended to them to make them comfortable and happy, while the able-bodied, who are paupers from choice, and capable

of work, and are only prevented from finding it by habits of indolence and dependence, should not be allowed the benefits of the Institution, without conforming to the rules, and giving an equivalent in labor for such benefits.

Herewith I present an abstract of our books, showing the debit and credit of the Department, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1852.

Dr. To amount of requisitions on store	$59,456 08		
" " " Alms House board bill	19,738 49		
" Amount of inventory, Jan. 1, 1852	6,860 99		
" " " officers' salaries	4,630 60		
" " " cash paid inmates	1,210 20		
" " " Lunatic Asylum board bill	787 57		
" Amount of cash paid citizen mechanics	381 61		
" Amount of balance in favor of Department	2,067 31		
			$95,132 85
Cr. By amount charged storekeeper for articles	$57,402 73		
" Amount of labor charged Work House	21,164 69		
" Amount of labor charged storekeeper	1,725 48		
" Amount of labor charged Lunatic Asylum	1,741 12		
" Amount of labor charged Randall's Island	755 41		

By Amount of labor charged Governors' office	1,417 30	
" Amount of labor charged Alms House	627 73	
" Amount of labor charged Penitentiary	88 06	
" Amount of labor charged N. W. H. Quarry	1,048 69	
" Amount of labor charged dock account	67 95	
" Amount of labor charged S. O. D. Poor	3 00	
" Amount of labor charged Croton Water account	18 01	
" Amount of labor charged new barn and ice-house	752 27	
" Amount of labor charged stone breakers' account	210 97	
" Amount of labor charged meat inspection	156 50	
" Amount due from officers	143 19	
" " paid citizen mechanics on new barn and ice-house	358 18	
" Amount paid for 100 coal boxes for S. O. D. P.	169 00	
" Amount paid for repairing 25 boxes for S. O. D. P.	17 19	
" Amount paid for old Blackwell House account	34 38	
" Amount of inventory, December 31st, 1852	7,150 20	
" Amount of cash on hand to pay inmates	51 80	
		$95,132 85

Expenses of the New Work House Building.

From the commencement of the building to December 31st, 1850..	$2,455 40	
" 1st January to 31st December, 1851.....	41,460 51	
" 1st Janury to 31st December, 1852.....	39,923 50	
		$83,839 41

Have delivered to Storekeeper yellow pine flooring to the following amounts, viz.:

Alms House, 30,259 ft. at $35 per M.	$1,409 67	
Bellevue Hospital, 16,772 ft. " "	587 02	
Penitentiary, 1,607 ft. " "	56 24	
Amount of lumber on hand.....	3,500 00	
" " paint, nails, ropes, blocks, &c., on hand.....	229 73	
		$5,782 06
Cost of building.....		$78,057 35

Your attention is called to the Tables marked A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, referred to in the second page.

The clerk and officers in the department have performed their duties, respectively, with zeal and fidelity, and I avail myself of the present occasion to tender to each one of them my thanks.

In conclusion, I beg leave to offer to the Board of Governors, and the Committee of the Work House, my thanks

for the prompt aid they have invariably given to me in carrying out their plans, both in the Department and the building now being erected.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

HARMON ELDRIDGE.

A.

Return exhibiting the number of inmates committed during each month from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1852.

Also, the Places of Nativity, both Native and Foreign, including the number remaining in the Work House on the 31st of December, 1851.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total received during 1852.
61	24	26	33	45	40	37	39	48	44	51	67	515

Number of inmates on hand Dec. 31st, 1851	286
" received during 1852	515
Aggregate total	801

Of the above total the number of natives was	168
" " foreigners	633
	801

Number of foreigners from	England	52
" "	Scotland	17
" "	Wales	2
" "	Ireland	479
" "	Germany	68
" "	France	4
" "	Malta	3
" "	Porto Rico, W. I.	1
" "	B. N. America	7
		633

Number of natives from	Connecticut	3
" "	Delaware	3
" "	Kentucky	1
" "	Maine	2
" "	Massachusetts	6
" "	New Jersey	8
" "	New York	126
" "	Pennsylvania	9
" "	Rhode Island	2
" "	Vermont	1
" "	Virginia	1
		168

B.

Return showing the number of inmates committed to the Work House, their various terms, occupations, and ages, also the number eloped, died, discharged, &c., from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1852.

For 1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	4 months.	5 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	Until otherwise provided for.	Total.
1	9	279	33	14	398	2	74	18	801

NOTE. Those under the terms less than three months, were committed by Police Justices, as Vagrants. The Governors of the Alms House are not empowered to commit for less than three months. Those included in the column marked "*until otherwise provided for*," refer to destitute boys, who are only retained until indentured to a master at the earliest opportunity.

Number committed	under	20	years					41
"	"	being	20	"	and	under	30	81
"	"	"	30	"	"	"	40	201
"	"	"	40	"	"	"	50	225
"	"	"	50	"	"	"	60	143
"	"	"	60	"	"	"	70	99
"	"	"	70	"	"	above		11
								801

Number committed as	carpenters	32
" "	coopers	6
" "	masons	16
" "	blacksmiths	37
" "	shoemakers	78
" "	tailors	66
" "	painters	12
" "	bakers	46
" "	tinsmiths	3
" "	laborers, &c.	515
		801

Number of inmates	remaining December 31st, 1851	286
" "	received during the year 1852	515
		801

Number of inmates	sent to Lunatic Asylum as patients	11
" "	remaining there 31st Dec., 1852	1
" "	sent to Bellevue Hospital	8
" "	" " Penitentiary "	8
" "	remaining there	2
" "	committed by Justices as Vagrants	

Number of inmates	discharged by order of Governors	45
" "	eloped	124
" "	died	11
" "	discharged on expiration of term	411
" "	remaining in Work House Dec. 31st, 1852, including 1 at L. A. and 2 at P. H.	210

C.

TABLE EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF INMATES IN THE WORK HOUSE EACH DAY DURING THE YEAR 1852.

Day of month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1	288	329	323	252	158	140	124	141	155	153	163	185
2	291	329	318	240	158	139	125	141	155	157	164	179
3	292	329	317	240	158	138	125	142	152	157	166	183
4	292	329	317	240	156	137	125	142	148	156	170	185
5	295	329	318	236	150	137	123	145	148	155	169	185
6	299	329	319	228	149	138	127	145	146	158	170	186
7	300	331	316	224	146	136	128	145	147	158	170	185
8	303	328	316	210	148	137	128	145	146	159	172	186
9	309	328	314	210	148	137	127	145	146	158	175	187
10	316	328	313	194	148	135	127	145	146	161	174	188
11	315	328	308	194	148	134	127	145	147	160	174	190

12	315	328	304	196	146	132	127	147	147	160	176	190
13	318	327	298	189	145	132	128	146	147	161	177	195
14	315	330	295	185	142	129	127	146	151	161	177	198
15	315	330	295	185	144	129	127	146	150	160	176	199
16	316	330	293	183	144	127	129	146	152	161	173	193
17	317	332	289	179	138	127	132	149	153	161	174	194
18	317	332	289	179	138	128	133	153	154	160	172	198
19	315	333	288	176	139	127	135	153	154	157	172	198
20	316	332	283	174	139	127	135	153	151	151	174	199
21	317	331	283	174	139	116	136	153	152	156	176	199
22	317	331	281	175	142	116	136	153	152	156	176	201
23	321	331	281	172	142	116	136	152	151	156	177	201
24	321	328	271	169	139	115	137	153	151	158	181	207
25	321	328	271	169	139	117	138	150	153	158	180	209
26	326	328	265	164	141	118	135	151	153	161	180	209
27	328	328	263	162	137	118	136	150	153	162	180	209
28	329	328	259	162	138	118	136	149	157	161	182	211
29	329	328	259	165	140	123	137	149	155	164	182	209
30	329	...	256	161	140	124	137	152	155	163	185	209
31	330	...	257	.....	142	...	141	154	...	163	...	210

Daily average during 1852—196.

D.

Return showing the Weekly Total of Days' Work performed by the inmates of the Work House in each department of labor, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, (inclusive) 1852.

Week ending		Carpenters.	Coopers.	Masons.	Blacksmiths.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Bakers.	Tinsmiths.	Painters.	Laborers.
January	2.....	65	10	27	30	111	88	114	5	20	739½
	9.....	84	12	30½	62	142	132	112	6	24	743¾
	16.....	72	12	21½	76	164	144	102	6	24	654¾
	23.....	66½	12	10	65	168	134	108	6	24	386½
	30.....	75½	12	32¼	67	163½	132	103	6	24	926½
February	6.....	89¾	12	30¾	72	155	131½	101	6	24	915¾
	13.....	82	12	32¾	67	157	126	94	6	24	956
	20.....	81¼	12	30	66	163	135	98	6	18	926½
	27.....	88	12	33	78	163	133	99	6	18	1041¾
March	5.....	96	14	25¾	67	150½	128	96	6	18	781
	12.....	92	18	33¼	63	167	132	102	6	15	1032
	19.....	90	18	19	63½	152	124	101	6	10½	725¼
	26.....	90	18	17½	66	141½	126	98	6	12	761½
April	2.....	88½	18	19¼	70½	145	107	91	6	12	650
	9.....	79	18	17¼	66	108	93	84	6	12	526

16	72	16	10	59	95	86	72½	6	24	483
23	63	12	8	58	94	70	83	6	23	341
30	45½	13½	6	62	77	78	72	6	24	430¼
May 7	48	18	5½	50	72	73	67½	....	18½	381¾
14	48	18	5½	46	69	74	75	....	13½	360¾
21	39	13	10	43½	78	76	67	....	10	343¾
28	39	9	20¼	58	85	88	70	....	10½	384
June 4	27	12	16	59	83	78	81	....	6	365¾
11	20	11	15½	60	74½	82½	84	....	6	374¾
18	17	12	14½	55	80	69½	84	....	8	378½
25	21	12	6	39½	71½	56	85	....	12	638½
Total for the half year.	1678	356½	497	1619	3129½	2696½	2554	107	432¾	16,108¾
July 2	24	12	5½	45½	66	45½	84	5	14	343
9	16	6	6	31	68	57	86	5	15	336
16	18	12	4¾	40	85	71	84	6	18	362¾
23	18	12	....	42	95	78	90	6	18	386½
30	18	12	4	42	96	76	90	2	18	399¾
August 6	24	9	6	42	92	90	84	....	18	383
13	29	12	6	42	108	76	86	....	18	427¼
20	29	12	6	43	92	91	93	....	18	413
27	30	12	8	51	95	76½	96	....	18	419¾
September 3	30	12	16¼	52	93	81	92	5	18	418
10	30	5	17½	48	76	79	87	6	18	413¼
17	30	6	18	48	78	87	78	6	18	409
Carried forward...										

Week ending	Carpenters.	Coopers.	Masons.	Blacksmiths.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Bakers.	Tinsmiths.	Painters.	Laborers.
Brought forward..										
24.....	25	5	24	48	82	83	85	6	18	435½
October 1.....	25	6	29	47	77	76	84	6	18	437½
8.....	30	6	27½	60	81	67	83	6	18	445
15.....	30	6	29¾	60	80	63	78	6	15	481½
22.....	22	5	27	72	76	54	77	6	12	488¾
29.....	18	5	24	72	84	54	72	6	12	518
November 5.....	19	6	19½	71½	85	66	83	6	18	438¼
12.....	24	6	19¾	70¼	90	66	79	6	18	520¾
19.....	28	5	13½	59	88	66	90	6	17	572
26.....	25	6	10	53	82	70	84	6	18	476
December 3.....	30	5	12	60	85	78	84	6	18	638¾
10.....	33¾	4	10½	60	86	86	90	6	18	599
17.....	34	6	9½	59	87	88	90	6	18	671¾
24.....	24	6	7¼	47	84	90	90	6	18	511¾
31.....										
Total for previous half year.....	687¾	205	359¾	1390¼	2110	1998	2362	131	457	12,669¼
	1678	356½	497	1619	3129½	2696½	2554	107	432¾	16,108¾
Total for the year.....	2365¾	561½	856¾	3009¼	5239½	4694½	4916	238	887¾	28,778

Aggregate number of days' work for the year, 51,547.

E.

Table exhibiting the number of Barrels of Wheat, Flour, and Pounds of Indian Meal, baked in each Week during the Year 1852, with the number of Loaves of Bread.

Week ending		Barrels of Flour.	Pounds of Meal.	Number of Loaves.
January	2	171	950	15,072
	9	143	700	13,069
	16	155	900	13,937
	23	167	750	14,896
	30	158	750	14,132
February	6	172	700	15,374
	13	178	450	15,520
	20	184	900	16,345
	27	161	900	14,368
March	5	170	900	15,557
	12	172	900	15,594
	19	158	900	14,319
	26	156	900	14,248
April	2	154	900	14,166
	9	154	900	14,057
	16	144	900	13,104
	23	159	900	14,596
	30	141	900	12,921
May	7	132	900	12,336
	14	134	900	12,808
	21	130	900	12,281
	28	136	900	12,771
June	4	140	900	12,986
	11	138	750	12,666
	18	138	900	12,355
	25	137	900	12,710
Total for the half year		3,982	22,150	361,588

E.—*Concluded.*

Week ending		Barrels of Flour.	Pounds of Meal.	Number of Loaves.
July	2	146	900	12,993
	9	146	900	13,197
	16	141	900	12,984
	23	140	900	12,556
	30	154	550	13,914
August	6	144	600	13,080
	13	144	600	13,138
	20	150	600	13,506
	27	163	600	14,674
September	3	145	600	13,184
	10	151	200	13,229
	17	154	600	13,944
	24	156	600	14,299
October	1	154	500	14,285
	8	146	900	13,394
	15	157	900	14,422
	22	163	900	14,787
	29	162	900	14,571
November	5	157	900	14,107
	12	172	900	15,457
	19	156	900	14,066
	26	167	900	15,172
December	3	161	900	14,438
	10	168	900	15,119
	17	168	900	15,166
	24	173	750	15,143
		4,105	20,600	382,466
Total for previous half year		3,982	22,150	361,588
Aggregate number for 1852		8,087	42,750	744,054

F.

Return showing the number of the Various Articles Manufactured in the several departments of the Work House, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December (inclusive), 1852.

Tailors.

Jackets, Kersey		517
" Fustian		2
" Denims		36
Pants, Kersey	pairs,	1,043
" Fustian	"	71
" Denims	"	163
Vests, Kersey		217
" Fustian		17
Sack Coats, Fustian		96
Jackets, } For boys		211
Pants, } Randall's Island		805
Kersey Mittens	pairs,	130

Shoemakers.

Men's Shoes	pairs,	1,814½
Women's "	"	2,688
Boy's "	"	507
Girls' and Children's do.	"	397
Men's Boots	"	17
Women's "	"	2
Slippers	"	54
Leather Belts	in No.	222

F.—*Concluded.*

Coopers.		
Pails		876
Kids		368
Wash Tubs		9
Carpenters.		
Coffins		3,068
Bread boxes		25
Coal "		100
Ice "		4
Hand barrows		5
Mortar Hods		12
Shoe Benches		5
Tables for Lunatic Asylum		34
Desks		3
Ladders		1
Tinsmiths.		
Tin Mess Pans	doz.	151½
" Boilers, Pails, and other large ware	in No.	465
" Cups, Dippers, and other small ware	"	1,490
Blacksmiths.		
Iron Bedsteads		165

G.

Table exhibiting the amount of money paid to each inmate (who is entitled to it) for services rendered over expenses of support, his term of service, occupation, &c., and the aggregate amount paid from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1852.

No	Initials.	Occupation.	Term of Commitment.	Amount paid.	
1	M. S.	Laborer.	3 mos.	$7 94	
2	J. S.	Clerk.	3 "	1 400	
3	W. K.	Laborer.	3 "	12 31	
4	C. M'L.	"	3 "	11 65	
5	J. C.	"	3 "	9 12	
6	J. L.	"	3 "	13 00	
7	J. F.	Baker.	3 "	2 90	
8	T. M'G.	Laborer.	6 "	25 50	
					$96 41 paid in Jan.
9	R. I.	Blacksmith.	6 "	14 11	
10	G. C.	Laborer.	3 "	7 58	
11	G. T.	Painter.	3 "	12 72	
12	N. R.	Clerk.	5 "	21 50	
13	D. H.	Carpenter.	3 "	12 72	
14	J. T.	Blacksmith.	6 "	92	
					$69 35 paid in Feb.
15	P. K.	Baker.	3 "	1 50	
16	G. W. L.	Clerk.	12 "	43 63	
17	F. D.	Blacksmith.	6 "	7 35	
18	J. B.	Laborer.	6 "	54 60	
19	T. W.	Clerk.	3 "	13 00	
20	P. R.	Laborer.	6 "	4 77	
21	P. C.	"	12 "	10 07	
22	J. W.	Stonecutter.	3 "	2 91	
23	J. V. S.	Tailor.	3 "	13 00	
24	R. S.	Painter.	3 "	12 50	
25	J. B.	Baker.	4 "	1 97	

G.—*Continued.*

No	Initials.	Occupation.	Term of Commitment.	Amount paid.	
26	D. P.	Painter.	3 mos.	$0 92	
					$166 22 paid in Mar.
27	C. M'L.	Laborer.	3 "	9 39	
28	M. K.	Shoemaker.	3 "	95	
29	T. S.	Laborer.	6 "	22 95	
30	J. M'C.	"	6 "	23 07	
31	J. C.	"	6 "	24 70	
32	W. S.	"	6 "	27 00	
33	W. K.	Clerk.	6 "	23 87	
34	W. N.	Cooper.	5 "	13 51	
35	J. S.	Clerk.	3 "	10 85	
36	G. T.	Baker.	6 "	1 47	
37	G. P.	Laborer.	5 "	12 92	
38	W. K.	"	3 "	10 32	
39	M. K.	Clerk.	12 "	31 16	
40	G. G.	Stonecutter	6 "	11 14	
41	G. K.	Baker.	5 "	17 44	
42	J. L.	Laborer.	3 "	9 00	
43	E. N.	Carpenter.	12 "	3 78	
34	G. F.	Baker.	6 "	1 10	
45	W. W.	Quarryman.	12 "	23 80	
46	W. W.	Painter.	6 "	19 02	
47	A. B.	Boatman.	3 "	12 50	
48	T. H.	Carpenter.	5 "	12 43	
49	J. D.	Laborer.	5 "	17 22	
50	M. S.	"	3 "	12 00	
					$351 57 paid in Apr.
51	W. W.	Tinsmith.	6½ "	12 23	
52	J. S.	Laborer.	6 "	25 90	
53	P. F.	"	6 "	22 75	
54	R. W.	Baker.	5 "	74	
53	W. M.	Blacksmith	6 "	10 33	
54	M. N.	Laborer.	3 "	1 30	
55	G. C.	"	3 "	95	

G.—*Continued.*

No	Initials.	Occupation.	Term of Commitment.	Amount paid.	
56	J. O'C.	Shoemaker.	3 mos.	0 50	
					$74 70 paid in May.
57	P. K.	Baker.	3 "	0 93	
58	G. D.	Bl'cksmith.	12 "	29 64	
59	J. B.	Laborer.	3 "	27 65	
60	W. M.	"	6 "	1 90	
61	T. W.	Clerk.	3 "	13 50	
62	J. V. S.	Tailor.	3 "	13 50	
63	O. M'E.	Laborer.	6 "	15 95	
					$103 07 paid in June.
64	D. L. R.	"	3 "	5 86	
65	J. N.	Bl'cksmith.	6 "	10 12	
66	J. F.	Baker.	6 "	0 45	
					$16 43 paid in July.
67	G. W. L.	Clerk.	6 "	2 60	
68	J. O'C.	Shoemaker.	3 "	0 95	
69	P. F.	Laborer.	3 "	1 65	
					$5 20 paid in August.
70	J. B.	"	3 "	27 65	
71	T. W.	Clerk.	5 "	13 50	
72	J. V. S.	Tailor.	3 "	13 50	
73	T. R.	Bl'cksmith.	6 "	4 91	
					$59 06 paid in Sept.
74	E. S.	Carpenter.	3 "	26 84	including ov'r-time.
75	J. J.	"	6 "	16 80	
76	W. W.	Painter.	6 "	72 40	
77	A. B.	Boatman.	3 "	1 60	
					$117 69 paid in Oct.
78	W. M.	Bl'cksmith.	6 "	13 72	
79	J. M'C.	"	12 "	32 86	
80	R. L.	"	3 "	1 28	
					$47 86 paid in Nov.
81	D. S.	Mason.	6 "	5 92	
82	P. K.	Baker.	6 "	23 50	

G.—*Concluded.*

No	Initials.	Occupation.	Term of Commitment.	Amount paid.	
83	J. B.	Laborer.	3 mos.	27 30	
84	T. W.	Clerk.	3 "	13 00	
85	J. V. S.	Tailor.	3 "	13 00	
86	J. W.	Carpenter.	6 "	22 32	including over-time.
87	T. S.	Clerk.	6 "	1 61	
88	J. N.	Painter.	6 "	5 99	
					$112 64 paid in Dec.

RECAPITULATION.

January	$96 41
February	69 35
March	166 22
April	351 57
May	74 70
June	103 07
July	16 43
August	5 20
September	59 06
October	117 69
November	47 86
December	112 64
Aggregate amount paid inmates	1,220 20

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	July.	August.
C	.....	.....
C	773 62	747 7
D	1,667 50	2,193 5
	.....	.....
T	94 75	94 7

.....	3,000 69
.....	$19,200 68

ive	Sales and Receipts of Sundries.	Total.	Received in the month of	
00	$82 48	$693 14	January....	$703 73
..	68 38	203 86	February...	901 01
..	1,719 00	2,219 16	March.....	632 67
..	207 68	7,726 91	April.....	574 94
..	82 78	357 71	May	615 94
..	30 00	30 00	June.....	816 33
..	25 24	585 24	July.....	868 56
..	8 00	1,982 18	August.....	2,190 51
00	183 13	955 86	September...	4,289 97
..	498 00	498 00	October.....	2,691 77
..	848 20	848 20	November...	594 78
00	255 50	939 50	December...	4,130 12
..	2 00	238 43		
..	80 64	189 94		$19,010 33
..	.....	31 40		
00	34 00	1,510 80		
00	$4,125 03	19,010 33		

Board of Lunatics and others, Interments:

.....$16,199 99
..... 3,000 69

.....$19,200 68